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Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

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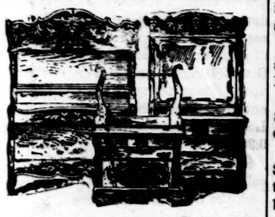

I WISH TO SAY TO THE PEOPLE

that I spend much of my time in looking over catalogues from the BEST Furniture Manufacturers in the United States in order to make the best selections and to give the lowest prices on furniture. In doing so we protect our customers from fraud and high prices, and we place as low prices on goods as we can to make a living. I am always thankful for trade. Be sure to call when in need and I will guarantee honest dealing.

T. B. NEWBERRY,
Center of City, Fayetteville, N. C.

NORTH CAROLINA, } In the Superior
Cumberland County. } Court.

Before the Clerk, May 30, 1899.

S. P. Denning, for himself and all other creditors of D. A. C. Denning, deceased, versus C. C. McClellan, Administrator of D. A. C. Denning, deceased.---Sale of land by commissioner to make assets.

By virtue of the power and authority vested in me by an order this day made by the Clerk of the Superior Court of the above written county in this matter, I will proceed to offer for sale at the times and places hereinafter stated, for cash or on time (the terms to be made known at the sale), the following described real estate:

At Godwin, N. C., on Saturday, July 1st, 1899, at 2 o'clock P. M , on the premises,

Lot No. 5, in Block A, on the plat of the town of Godwin, on which is located a good two-story store and a warehouse. For description reference is made to Book V, No. 4, page 381, office of the Register of Deeds for Cumberland county.

At Wade, N. C., on Saturday, July 8th, 1899, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Rail Road Station,

Lot No. 7, in Block A, in the plat of the town of Wade, N. C., on which is located a store and other buildings. For description reference is made to Book Y, No. 4, page 497. Also

1. Tract containing about 92 acres purchased by D. A. C. Denning, deceased, from Josiah Denning. See Book V, No. 4, page 131.

2. Tract containing about 93 acres purchased by said Denning from Jos. M. Jernigan and wife. See Book D., No. 4, page 584.

3. Tract containing about 75 acres purchased by said Denning from J. E. Denning and wife. See Book E, No. 4, page 642.

4. Tract containing about 67 acres purchased by said Denning from David Bowdin. See Book E, No. 4, page 540.

5. Tract containing about 92 acres purchased by said Denning from George H. Denning. See Book D, No. 4, page 585.

6. Also the interest of Elizabeth Baker in the lands of Napolean Denning, deceased. See Book Y, No. 4, page 231.

Tracts Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are subject to dower interest.

C. C. McCLELLAN,
Commissioner.

C. W. BROADFOOT,
Attorney.

To those who drink whisky for pleasure
HARPER
Whisky adds zest to existence.
To those who drink whisky for health's sake
HARPER
Whisky makes life worth living.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

A NOBLE BOOK.

The most important book so far written by a North Carolinian is the volume recently given to the public by Hon. B. F. Grady, lately the member of Congress from the Third District. It is entitled "The Case of the South Against the North," and, with consummate skill and completeness, it marshals the "Historical Evidence Justifying the Southern States of the American Union in their Long Controversy with the Northern States." Indeed, we may soberly adopt the words of the Houston (Texas) Post, which said in its issue of June 5th: "This work should be placed beside Jefferson Davis's 'Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government' in every Southern Library."

The book is an octavo volume, and contains pp. XXIX and 345. It is printed and published by Messrs. Edwards and Broughton, of Raleigh, but copyrighted by the author, to whom application should be made. The price is $1.50, postpaid.

The spirit of the work is justly epitomized in this quotation from the historian Lecky:

"By enlarged intellectual culture, especially by philosophic studies, men come at last to pursue truth for its own sake, to esteem it a duty to emancipate themselves from party spirit, prejudices and passion, and through love of truth to cultivate a judicial spirit in controversy. They aspire to the intellect not of a sectarian but of a philosopher, to the intellect not of a partisan but of a statesman."

Mr. Grady has conscientiously followed the noble rule here laid down by the great historian. That he has completely made out his case as presented in the sub title above quoted, is a tribute to the inherent justice of his cause as well as to his own skill.

In his preface, Mr. Grady describes the primary object of his book to be the removal from the public mind of some of the wrong impressions which have been made during the last thirty-seven years concerning the facts leading up to the war between the South and the North. A few of these are:

1. That the States of the Union are mere fractions of the "American Nation."

2. That the people of the Southern States committed treason against "the Government" in 1861.

3. That the people of the Southern States attempted in 1861-'65 not only to destroy the Federal Government, but, in the words of Abraham Lincoln, at Gettysburg, November 19, 1863, to cause "government of the people, by the people, and for the people," to perish from the face of the earth;" and

4. That the Southern States inaugurated the war for the purpose of preserving African slavery in their borders.

The subject of Mr. Grady's book is of the first importance to all who hope for the perpetuation of American liberty, and it is, as we have said, nobly treated. We shall, at another time, give an exhaustive review of it.

The County School Boards.

Superintendent Mebane has issued the following circular to the County Superintendents of Schools:

I have frequent enquiries as to effect of the recent decision of Judge Timberlake in the case of the Sampson County School Board, and also enquiries as to the effect this will have as to the County Boards throughout the State if said decision is sustained by the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

I write this letter to say, in reply to the first enquiry, that the decision of the Sampson County case does not affect any County Board of Education except the County Board of Education in Sampson. I recognize the old County Board of Education of Sampson County because the Superior Court of said county has so ordered, and I obey this order until it is passed upon or otherwise ordered by the Supreme Court. In all other counties where the old County Boards are contending I recognize the County Boards of Directors appointed by the General Assembly as the *de facto* officers and official boards until ordered otherwise by the Courts, as in the case of the Sampson County Board. I, as an executive officer, take it for granted that a statute enacted by the General Assembly is the law, and must govern myself accordingly until I am otherwise ordered by the Courts, as in the Sampson County case. Therefore you, as County Superintendent, will recognize Board of Directors as the legal board of your county until otherwise ordered by a judgment of your Court.

In regard to the second enquiry will say, it will be time enough to answer it after the Supreme Court shall have rendered its decision. We have trouble enough to take it as it comes, without going ahead to look for it.

That Throbbing Headache
Would quickly leave you if you used Dr. King's New Life Pills. Thousands of sufferers have proved their matchless merit for Sick and Nervous Headaches. They make pure blood and strong nerves and build up your health. Easy to take. Try them. Only 25 cents. Money back if not cured. Sold by B. E. Sedberry & Son druggist.

If you discontinue advertising entirely, you are leaving out some of the bricks in the wall which you are constructing and will lose a large portion of the benefits of cumulative ads when you begin again, there having been a disconnection in what you did before and that which you now intend to do.

THE BEST PRESCRIPTION FOR CHILLS and fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. Never fails to cure. Then why experiment with worthless imitations? Price 50 cents. Your money back if it fails to cure.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C.C.C. fail, druggists refund money.

The Genesis of The Trusts.

Says the Norfolk Virginian Pilot:

Of all the flush times ever known in this country through discoveries and inventions, production, acquisition, speculation, &c., including the issues of paper-money, as well as the extraordinary developments of gold and silver, immigration and the high prices caused among us by failure of crops, famines and the wars of other nations, none surpassed or approached those of the war between the States—from 1861 to 1865, both inclusive—and the years immediately following. During the actual conflict everybody was employed all the time, everything was demanded and consumed, all our resources were strained, all the world poured men and supplies here, and money—paper-money—flowed like water.

From the beginning of the war, specie payment was suspended by government, banks and people. But greenbacks, treasury notes and bank notes abounded. Prices were high, but money was plenty, speculation was rife, nobody suffered, while many grew rich, or laid the foundation for future wealth. The currency was undoubtedly inflated to some extent, but there was little or no loss or danger of loss, while the paper was issued by the Federal treasury.

Nevertheless, prudence dictated a reasonable contraction of the currency, and it was necessary if to resume specie payment fully. This was generally agreed to, and greenbacks and other treasury notes were withdrawn in large quantities from circulation. As soon as this process began, every capitalist and speculator at once saw that as the volume of circulation diminished, the value of every dollar still outstanding increased proportionally in value—in purchasing power; and thence arose almost a mania for contraction among capitalists, bankers and speculators.

Not content with reducing the amount of paper-money, the contractionist attacked specie itself, although there was practically none in circulation in the country; and though this scarcity of coin was manifest to all, and though the problem of the resumption of specie-payment was then pressing for solution—statesmen and bankers in straits to provide a sufficient amount of coin to justify an attempt at resumption, the internal craze for contraction was so strongly backed by English influence, that the conspirators, in haste to be rich by contracting the volume of money, and thereby enhancing its value, actually had the audacity to sneak through Congress, under false pretences, a bill demonetizing silver metal, abolishing its free coinage and closing one of the two sources of specie against government and people!

This astonishing operation occurred in February, 1873, in direct contravention of any actual resumption of coin by government or banks; and it was not until over five years later that the so-called resumption act was enacted, to take effect in 1879,—nor could it have been carried out then, but for the fact that in 1878 Secretary Sherman had directed all branches of the Treasury Department to receive the greenbacks at par with gold for all purposes, which at once caused a preference for greenbacks to nullify the demand for coin resumption. Not only so, but this order of Secretary Sherman revealed that it was only because greenbacks and other treasury notes had not been receivable for customs, etc., that they were below par, for as soon as this government paper had been made receivable, like gold, for tariff taxes and other charges, it rose to par with gold, the paper was preferred as cheaper and more convenient than metal, and even the financial game of "multiplying the value of money by contracting its volume" had to suspend before the general demand for the government notes.

There is the secret of the present urgency for the withdrawal of all Treasury paper from circulation, as it was the chief reason for the fraudulent demonetization of silver and the control of the amount of specie at the very moment when it was manifest that if specie-payment were to be really resumed, we needed all the gold and silver coin we could secure. Yes; the contractionists have tasted the blood of the people in thus diminishing the cash circulation, and they want all the more blinded by the same greed that caused the decrease of the horse's allowance of feed, until he could work no longer and starved to death. Every argument or suggestion against silver is as good against gold, with other objections to gold that cannot be brought against silver. But the latter was the people's money—the only circulating coin, except subsidiary coin, and it was stricken down to enhance the wealth of the holders of money, at the expense of the labor, production and property of all other persons. This gave birth to great combinations of wealth and the Trusts.

Whatever reason, in contemplation of the general welfare, there was after the war for the contraction of the paper currency within narrower limits, there was none for diminishing specie, coin, or metallic money. But the money-mongers, once experiencing the effect of contraction in magnifying the value and purchasing power of their money, became insatiable, and they would have demonetized gold bullion, as well as silver, if this had suited their purpose, and if they had not seen how gold alone offered them a monopoly more valuable than any contraction resulting from stopping its free and unlimited coinage. And this is the situation as it now exists, let who will deny it, or attempt to show the contrary.

A Thousand Tongues
Could not express the rapture of Annie E. Springer, of 1125 Howard St., Philadelphia, Pa., when she found that Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption had completely cured her of a hacking cough that for many years had made life a burden. All other remedies and doctors could give her no help, but she says of this Royal Cure—"it soon removed the pain in my chest and I can now sleep soundly, something I can scarcely remember doing before. I feel like sounding its praises throughout the Universe." So will every one who tries Dr. King's New Discovery for any trouble of the Throat, Chest or Lungs. Price 50c. and $1.00. Trial bottles free at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store; every bottle guaranteed.

What is Kodol Dyspepsia Cure? It is the newly discovered remedy, the most effective preparation ever devised for aiding the digestion and assimilation of food and restoring the deranged digestive organs to a natural condition. It is a discovery surpassing anything yet known to the medical profession. King Bros.

OTIS ON THE DEFENSIVE.

Climax of the Administration's Dilemma.

A couple of weeks ago, we pointed out that the Administration was about to be confronted with a serious dilemma: It must either ingloriously withdraw from Luzon outside of Manila—perhaps altogether—or frankly confess its criminal miscalculation and appeal to the country for more troops. That the climax has arrived will be but too painfully apparent from this special Washington dispatch in yesterday's Baltimore Sun:

Within 24 hours of the prediction made in this correspondence that Manila might be in danger comes the fulfillment of it. After the Cabinet meeting to-day, which was the longest one for months, the President quickly retired to his private apartments, while the members of the Cabinet left the White House with serious countenances. It is understood the entire time of the Cabinet session was occupied with the consideration of the situation in the Philippines.

The President and his advisers, in reading over the dispatch of General Otis that the Filipinos were threatening to attack Manila, forcing him to make the first movement, made no attempt to conceal from each other the conviction that affairs had reached the critical stage. Scanning between the lines of this brief cable of General Otis it is impossible to avoid the conviction that the "advance" of to day would not have been made except from the necessity of meeting promptly the advance of the Filipinos, who have changed places with our forces, and are now the attacking party.

It came out in the Cabinet meeting that several of the cities and towns lying around Manila have been occupied at least four times by our forces and then abandoned. It is this which disarms the natives of fear at our approach and emboldens even the non-combatants to fire from doors and windows at our soldiers on their successive retreats from "advances."

A further very important point which impressed itself upon the White House conclave was the doubt whether the Filipinos will permit a cessation of hostilities during the rainy season. Heretofore this has been supposed to be purely a matter for us to determine. But the natives have become so bold, aggressive, defiant and confident that they are looked for now to take this into their own hands.

The heat and the storm have no terrors for them, and it will be no more than pastime for them to keep our worn-out men on the stretch during the three months' appalling period which lies before them.

Appreciation in some degree of the circumstances confronting the Administration was exhibited in the announcement made this afternoon of the order to throw heavy reinforcements into the Philippines with the least possible delay. There is still, however, the hesitation to bow to the inevitable and call for additional enlistments. The regular army as at present constituted is to be subject to a heavy drain, so heavy, indeed, it has been deemed incumbent to issue an official explanation that our Western and Northwestern frontiers will be left sufficiently guarded against possible Indian or other disturbances. It is not believed this explanation will be altogether satisfactory to those concerned.

According to the present official outgivings the army of General Otis is to be increased to 35,000 men. This will not be nearly enough, and it would be much the best for the Administration to admit it frankly, and at once. The desperate fighting of today, the overwhelming force of the enemy and the possession of field pieces show abundant resources in men, arms and ammunition. It is significant also that the army had all it could do to maintain itself with the assistance of the shells of the monitors and gunboats.

Aguinaldo probably has as many men under his command as Otis. It is felt that at this moment this wary and able man appears to be stronger and more dominant with his people than ever. His voice from first to last has been for war, and the only alternative independence. The occurrences of the past and the conditions of the present indicate strength, enthusiasm and determination behind him.

The Wolf Trust.

Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.

Mr. Bryan is as wise as he is brave, steadfast and faithful. He declines to abandon the eternal principles of the party; he recognizes that the people are still true and enthusiastic for the policy urged by the platform of 1896; but he equally refuses to ignore the new issues raised since 1896 as those which rallied 6,500,000 voters to their support. The Washington Post and other Republican friends are solicitous that he shall act with the utmost discretion, and their unanimous advice is that he mustn't name silver at all in 1900; if he does, he will perish forever politically, and McKinley will be borne to re election and a second term on flowery beds of ease. The Post, and its associates, attest their good faith in this earnest insistence; and why, as Republicans and champions of Hanna and McKinley, should they advise Mr. Bryan what he should do and say to defeat McKinley, if it were not true? Can any other imaginable motive be ascribed to them for their anxiety and ceaseless urgency? If Mr. Bryan and the Democracy do not succeed next year it will be the fault of the Republican counselors. If the Democracy should win in 1900, they say, it must put up anybody but Mr. Bryan; but if Mr. Bryan be the Democratic candidate, then he must drop silver and join the Republicans in a howl against trusts.

Anybody can see that there will be no objection to Mr. Bryan if he and the Republicans agree, and even the all powerful trusts, the deadly foes of competition, and the money trust, will be friendly to him if he abandons silver, expansion of the currency and free competition, and stands by gold, contraction and monopoly of coin, money and currency. Even Hanna will congratulate Bryan and the Democracy on so glorious a consummation. Imperialism and territorial expansion, by criminal aggression, in Asia are the gross wrongs to fight. Get behind Aguinaldo and Atkinson, and wave a white flag! Who can withstand such tactics? Abuse the trusts; but say nothing about the gold trust and monopoly, the National Banking Association and its currency monopoly, nor the governmental alliance with these and all subsidiary trusts and monopolies.

What can be more lovely and delightful than this co-operation of parties, this happy alliance of monopoly and competition, and this munificent adjustment and coalition of private absolutism and public freedom in all things.

The voracious chronicles of Esop tell us how the lambs, instead of being sheepish and cowardly, boldly consulted a committee of very respectable and sedate wolves about their affairs. The wolves, with that generous spirit which always characterizes the brave, actually took sides against their own kinsmen, the dogs, and thus relieved the sheep of an annoying and costly guardianship. A surviving sheep, who escaped from the fond attention of the wolves later, after the advice of the wolves had been taken, actually told Esop that it was better to trust to dogs than wolves, for though the latter meant well, no doubt, they loved mutton too well for the health of the sheep.

In 1900 some successor of Esop will recount this modern story of the wolves and sheep. The wolves have put their brand on many of the sheep who are fattened with the hope that this mark of attention and favor will save them from wolf trust; but if the sheep do not all get into the sheepfold in time they will find that after the November election next year, all the sheep, marked or not, will lose their wool and become mutton for the wolf trust.

Seventy-First Locals.

SEVENTY FIRST, June 14, 1899.

A period of perhaps six months has elapsed since we wrote the above familiar caption, but once more we are on our "native heath", and 71st shall have representation during the summer, at least. It seems that most of the correspondents who formerly sent weekly accounts "of whom, and what, and where, and whence" have fallen into a state of "innocuous desuetude" or some sort of cormatose condition whose only symptom is silence. We propose a reunion, to meet once every week, from this time forth. Place and time: The press room of the FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER on Thursday. Of course the distance of each from the place must determine the day for leaving home, but be sure to be there promptly, with the most interesting letter you can possibly get up.

All of our dispersed collegians are now at home for their vacation. We take it quite as a matter of course that the Declaimer's medal at Davidson should have been won by a student from Seventy first; that is the sort of history our township has made at that Institution during all the time in which she has had students there. There is no disadvantage in being a Scotchman from Seven ty first!

Miss Mary Currie, who died at the home of her aunt, Mrs. Robert Williams, on the east side of the river, was laid to rest by the side of her mother in the cemetery at Galatia on Thursday afternoon, June 8th. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. J. L. Yandle. Miss Currie was the only daughter of Angus McCallum Currie and Mrs. Sallie Ray Currie, both of whom have been dead for some years. She leaves one brother, Mr. James Currie, who is now living in Louisiana, and a number of relatives, to whom her life will be a gracious memory. This life of twenty nine years was not a long one, as we are accustomed to measure time; yet Young says "That life is long which answers life's great end," and we think it is Jonson who tells us that—

"In small proportion we just beauties see,
And in short measures life may perfect be."

Miss Currie was a consistent member of Rockfish Presbyterian Church. To those who knew her best in her quiet retired life, she has left a heritage of kindly deeds and many a loving service. There, too, is the memory of a cheerful spirit, gentle and patient, faithfulness to duty, and a certain firmness, decision and strength of character which commanded instinctive respect and reverence. We trust that the beautiful gates stood ajar for her and that her resting is passing sweet!

We regret very much to note that Rev. J. T. Townsend was very severely hurt on yesterday by an accident with a runaway horse. He was at Mr. J. T. Ritter's mill and was starting home when his horse became frightened in some unaccountable way and reared and plunged violently throwing Mr. Townsend out of the cart and overturning the vehicle upon him. He is very seriously injured, being bruised from head to foot, and having a bad cut on the head, though the greatest danger arises from internal injuries. He was taken to Mr. Ritter's house and Drs. Ray, Gilbert and Caviness were summoned at once. They discovered no broken bones, but they give little hope for his recovery. He was removed to his own home by means of a stretcher and at this writing is perfectly conscious, though unable to move hand or foot. It is a most deplorable accident and Mr. Townsend and his family have the heartfelt sympathy of the entire community. SCOTCH LASSIE.

Our Losses at Manila.

The Philadelphia times, which has editorially supported the Administration in the effort to subdue the Filipino rebellion, yesterday published a dispatch from Washington—its information coming, it is said, from an administration official—which announces the practical failure of the campaign in the Philippines. It says in substance:

"General Otis, with 22,000 men, began an aggressive warfare on February 5, near Manila, drove the insurgents many miles into the interior, and finally returned to Manila, June 10, with his forces depleted and his army disheartened. He is now defending Manila with the aid of the navy.

"In this campaign of four months 241 men were killed and 1,175 men wounded. The total casualties were 1,416. The list of sick soldiers and those dying from disease has not yet been obtained, except approximately. Upward of 3,000 men have been disabled by sickness and about 500 have died of disease.

"The cost of the campaign has been $1,000,000 each day, so that the total has been approximately $120,000,000. Thus it appears that Gen. Otis marched up the hill and then marched down again, at terrible cost in blood and treasure, and accomplished nothing, save to achieve his own beleaguerment and leave the insurgents masters of the greater portion of the island.

"The plain fact of the matter is that the situation of the American forces on the Island of Luzon is deplorable, and the condition of the soldiers is pitiable. The campaign of Gen. Otis has ended in failure.

"President McKinley has no competent military advisers. The war has been managed by men incompetent to manage it, and some of them are unworthy of high places.

"President McKinley's advisers have been a Secretary of War who never conducted a military campaign and whose dishonorable dismissal from the army was recommended by Generals Custer, Merritt and Sheridan; an Assistant Secretary of War who is honorable and upright, but without military experience, and an Adjutant-General who was officially declared in the Civil War to be unfit to command brave men.

"The authority of the American forces in the Philippine Islands is being contested by upward of 30,000 troops thoroughly acclimated and believing in their independence. Moreover, there are approximately 500,000 soldiers in the Philippine Islands now preparing for offensive operations.

"The Filipinos are working their farms for eight consecutive days and then systematically drilling under good officers for two days. Thus two days out of every ten are devoted to drilling.

"There will soon be a volunteer Filipino force which may be unconquerable. Against this military front the President has decided to send two negro regiments of regulars. Their lives are also to be needlessly sacrificed."

The Philadelphia North American has a Washington dispatch which says:

"The reiterated statement that General Otis is under instructions to carry on an aggressive campaign, with only a few thousand men fit for fighting, has made the heads of the war office look rather foolish, when taken together with official dispatches which, in spite of the vigilance of the Government censor, show that the American forces must be content to remain on the defensive and use every effort at their limited command to prevent the insurgents from penning them up in the city of Manila.

"The news from the island during the last few days show that General Otis has been compelled to leave aggressiveness to the enemy.

"It was not intended to carry the war into the enemy's country during the rainy season. Instead, the American forces were to be permitted to rest and become thoroughly acclimated, so that by fall they could begin a vigorous warfare against the insurgents.

"Unfortunately the officials who devised that wise scheme did not take into consideration the fact that the Filipinos might not be content to remain inactive all summer and that General Otis and his soldiers might be compelled to fight, and fight hard, not to gain victory and to drive the rebels onward, but to hold their position in the city of Manila under the protecting guns of the American navy."

Robbed the Grave.

A startling incident, of which Mr. John Oliver, of Philadelphia, was the subject, is narrated by him as follows:

"I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back and sides, no appetite—gradually growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Fortunately, a friend advised trying 'Electric Bitters;' and to my great joy and surprise, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they saved my life, and robbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50 cts. a bottle at B. E. Sedberry & Son's drug store.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

PILES
"I suffered the tortures of the damned with protruding piles brought on by constipation with which I was afflicted for twenty years. I ran across your CASCARETS in the town of Newell, Ia., and never found anything to equal them. To-day I am entirely free from piles and feel like a new man."
C. H. KRITZ, 1411 Jones St., Sioux City, Ia.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER
Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c.
... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 318

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package.

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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
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For sale by all Druggists.—Price 50c. per bottle

Col. Waddell's Speech at Charleston.

Wilmington Messenger.

On Wednesday night of the reunion, and before a vast audience, General Stephen D. Lee, who was surrounded by all the sponsors and maids of honor and a large number of ladies and distinguished veteran officers, announced that, in pursuance of the resolution adopted at the last reunion, the flags would now be presented to General Moorman, and that instead of making a speech himself he would ask Colonel Waddell, of North Carolina, whom he highly complimented as a soldier and orator, to do so for him. He added that all speeches would be limited to five minutes. Col. Waddell, who wore his grey coat and veteran's badge, then stepped forward and spoke as follows:

"I am very g'ad, as I know this audience was, to hear General Lee so plainly suggest that brevity would be the most acceptable feature of the oratory of this evening. He has imposed upon me the impossible task of making his speech, which, if fighting instead of talking were the work to be done, could never have happened, as he was never known to transfer that sort of duty to another.

"If he had spoken, it is probable that he would have emphasized the remarkable fact (to which I have heard no reference made during these ceremonies) that the city and harbor of Charleston today present a spectacle which illustrates in an extraordinary way the genius of American institutions. The veterans of the losing side in the greatest war of modern times, if not of all time, assemble in annual reunion on the historic spot where that war originated, and the government against which they fought sends a warship, fresh from the greatest victory in the annals of naval warfare—not to watch treason or to protect any endangered interest—but to participate in the festivitiey of the occasion.

"But while General Lee might have referred to this extraordinary fact, he would not have made it the theme of his speech, but would have turned to you, General Moorman, as I do, to say, on behalf of all the veterans of the Confederacy and their sponsors here assembled, that it gives them unfeigned pleasure to present to you these banners, as a testimonial of their regard for you personally, and of their unqualified admiration of your unceasing and unselfish labors for the preservation of the different organizations of confederate veterans. They recognize and fully appreciate the fact that to you more than to any other individual are we indebted for the pleasure and the privilege of meeting in these annual reunions, and desiring to manifest in some way this appreciation of your services they offer these modest evidences of it.

"I do not know the history of each of these flags, but I do know that of the banner which will now be presented by the veterans of North Carolina." (At this point Miss Holt, sponsor for North Carolina, brought forward the banner.)

"This banner is not the product of a bunting factory which was bought for this occasion, but is the handiwork of the daughter of a brave confederate soldier who found pleasure in devoting many days to its preparation, with a full knowledge of the purpose for which it was to be used. It contains the battle flag of the Confederacy embroidered on the war flag of the state of North Carolina—a state which has never been noisy, to say the least, in exploiting the achievements of her sons, but which, if claims are to be made, can proudly say that her 'name stands foremost in Liberty's story,' from the first armed resistance to the British Stamp Act in 1765 to the last charge at Appomattox in 1865.

"In 1861 she had 113,000 voters, but she put more than 125,000 soldiers in the field. They constituted nearly one-fifth of the confederate army. She lost one-fourth of all the confederates killed in battle, more than one-fourth of those who died of wounds, and one-third of those who died of disease.

"On several battlefields of Virginia she left more dead and wounded than all the other southern states combined. At Gettysburg one of her regiments, the Twenty sixth, lost 90 per cent. of the 800 men carried into action—the greatest regimental loss in the history of war. Her Thirty second regiment carried the flag to the farthest point north it ever reached. One of her sons, commanding the cruiser Shenandoah, was the only commander who bore the flag around the world And both at Appomattox and at Greensboro she stacked nearly twice as many rifles as any other state.

"I hope I may be pardoned for mentioning these facts, which have been ignored by historians, and which are now stated, not in a spirit of vain boasting, but merely to advise you, General Moorman, that the men who offered this banner are men who have a right to hold up their heads in any company, and that a testimonial from them to a gallant comrade ought not to be regarded as the least valuable of his possessions.

"Accept these flags, Sir, with the hearty 'God bless you' of all your comrades, and, for my own state, let me say that the 'Tar Heels' still stick to their convictions as they stuck to the battle field in the time that tried our souls."

[It is hardly necessary to say that, so far as we have been advised, this speech was not printed in the Charleston papers —OBS]

Thomas Thurman, deputy sheriff of Troy, Mo., says if everyone in the United States should discover the virtue of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve for piles, rectal troubles and skin diseases, the demand could not be supplied. King Bros.

ASK YOUR DOCTOR!

Ask your physician this question, "What is the one great remedy for consumption?" He will answer, "Cod-liver oil." Nine out of ten will answer the same way.

Yet when persons have consumption they loathe all fatty foods, yet fat is necessary for their recovery and they cannot take plain cod-liver oil. The plain oil disturbs the stomach and takes away the appetite. The disagreeable fishy odor and taste make it almost unendurable. What is to be done?

This question was answered when we first made

SCOTT'S EMULSION

of Cod-Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. Although that was nearly twenty-five years ago, yet it stands alone today the one great remedy for all affections of the throat and lungs.

The bad taste and odor have been taken away, the oil itself has been partly digested, and the most sensitive stomach objects to it rarely. Not one in ten can take and digest the plain oil. Nine out of ten can take SCOTT'S EMULSION and digest it. That's why it cures so many cases of early consumption. Even in advanced cases it brings comfort and greatly prolongs life.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

Has Tod Sloan Committed Murder?

By cable to the Observer.

London, June 16.—Probably Tod Sloane will be arrested to-day charged with assault, if on no more serious accusation. Yesterday, in a tent of the Sparta Club, at Ascot, Sloane struck a waiter with a champagne bottle. The matter was kept quiet at the time, but it is said that the man is in a very serious condition. One report is that he is dead.

Shake Into Your Shoes,
Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting, nervous feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. Try it *today*. Sold by all druggists, grocers, shoe stores and general storekeepers everywhere. By mail for 25 cts. in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmstead, LeRoy, N. Y.

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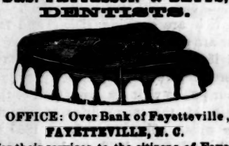

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They are all you'd expect for $3. When coupled with Low Price—Finish, Material, Fit and Style as Right, what more could you expect?

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Mother and Babe

NONE but a mother knows the pains, anguish and dread that a woman endures before and during childbirth. And still nearly all this suffering is unnecessary. The faithful use of

MOTHER'S FRIEND

will in great measure overcome every distressing symptom, and labor itself will not be a very serious ordeal. Remember that MOTHER'S FRIEND is an external liniment that softens and relaxes the muscles, and is not a dangerous compound of opiates to swallow. Ask your druggist for it or send price ($1) to THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Send for our free illustrated book, "Before Baby is Born."

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY............JUNE 22, 1899

E. J HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Mang'

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1900.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

"Where the gold Democrats are numerically weak they will profess to accept the platform, but will oppose every plan that is calculated to bring success to the platform."
—William J. Bryan to National Committeeman C. S. Thomas, of Colorado.

GENESIS OF THE TRUSTS.

Mr. Havemeyer, the multi millionaire sugar refiner, said the other day in his testimony before the Industrial Commission that our high protective tariff was the genesis of the trusts. That is true in a certain sense. That is to say, it confined the area necessary to be controlled by any particular aspirant to monopoly, to the territory embraced in the United States. We printed last week a very able article from the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot going to show that the demonetization of silver in 1873 was the genesis of the trusts. That, also, is true in a certain and still larger sense. That is to say, it confined the medium of exchange in which the subjects of monopoly have their commercial being to but one-half of the world's supply of money—and that half the most congenial to monopoly because the least convenient for the exchanges of small traders who are the prey of monopoly.

The determination of this question depends upon the definition of trusts. The essence of the trust is monopoly. A protective tariff was our first step in restraint of the natural laws of trade. It was therefore the first step towards monopoly. The demonetization of silver was the next step, and the Virginian-Pilot is probably right in assigning to this step what may be called the efficient genesis of trusts as we know them to-day. Certain it is that they have reached the climax of oppressiveness only since Mr. Cleveland completed the demonetization of silver by buying the Senate in 1893.

The protective tariff and the demonetization of silver were acts of class legislation. Monopoly is the creature of class legislation run to seed. When the people truly govern, class legislation is impossible. But the people cannot govern where class legislation has already impoverished the many and enriched the few, for the poverty of the poor renders them a prey to the bribes of the rich. Hence the trusts, which are the flower of monopoly and in the presence of which the people seem powerless, are the legitimate harvest of progressive class legislation.

Mr. Havemeyer is therefore right in the last analysis—though the object of his apparently unselfish admission was doubtless to divert attention from the real issue. The protective tariff was the beginning of the concentration of wealth in this country. Except for that the demonetization of silver could not have been secured, because the poor seller and the rich buyer of votes would not have existed in such extreme relations.

The tariff, then, was the first step towards the concentration of wealth. The demonetization of silver completed it. The trusts will continue in power until precisely the reverse process takes place.

IS MONOPOLY OVERREACHING ITSELF?

In the article "Genesis of the Trusts," we said elsewhere:

"When the people truly govern, class legislation is impossible. But the people cannot govern where class legislation has already impoverished the many and enriched the few, for the poverty of the poor renders them a prey to the bribes of the rich.

Again we said:

"The protective tariff was the beginning of the concentration of wealth in this country. Except for that, the demonetization of silver could not have been secured, because the poor seller and the rich buyer of votes would not have existed in such extreme relations."

If we admit, as we must, that these things are true, the inference would be that our condition is hopeless; for the rich are growing richer and the poor are growing poorer (in comparison if not absolutely) day by day. Therefore, we must apparently argue, if our public virtue was unequal to the strain of the inequalities of condition which afflicted us from 1865 to 1873, and from 1873 to 1893, what chance is there of withstanding the power of the far greater inequalities of the present day?

The answer is that the wealth of monopoly is not employed in buying up all the people, but only a small portion of them. A shift of but 2 or 3 per cent. in the popular vote would usually change the popular majority in a presidential election. But a far smaller number than that will often be found sufficient for the briber's work. Senators and members of Congress and members of legislatures are bought outright by money or by patronage controlled by monopoly. Judges appointed by the agents of monopoly defeat the law by injunctions. Pliant delegates are sent to party conventions, and those whose consciences are tenderer are hoodwinked into staying at home.

Monopoly could not buy all the people—for it would exhaust its wealth in the attempt—nor does it try to. It buys the few necessary for its purpose, and only them.

Manifestly, therefore, if the millions who are oppressed by monopoly will only unite, their numbers will literally overwhelm their oppressors. By one trick and another monopoly has hitherto succeeded in dividing those who suffered from the protective tariff, and then those who suffered from the next turn of the screw, the enforcement of the gold standard.

It begins to look as if monopoly had at last overreached itself, for the trusts seem to be uniting the people in opposition as never before. Their union, however, will be useless if they allow the agents of monopoly to divert their minds from the real remedy for the trusts—which is the retracing of the road by which we have arrived at them.

UNCONGENIAL WORK FOR VOLUNTEERS.

The views expressed by Editor Turot bear sincerity on their face. We have no doubt that he had the best means, too, of observation, while in the Philippines. While giving all praise to our volunteers for their bravery under fire, he says it is impossible not to remark their lack of discipline. "They pay little attention," he declares, "to obedience to their chiefs. In spite of the energetic orders of these chiefs there has been regrettable pillaging." Again: "Also at times the volunteers have committed acts of really grave lack of discipline. During one of the expeditions of General Lawton against Santa Cruz some of the volunteers threw their rifles into the river and refused to go forward."

And why should not the volunteers do as they please, anyway? Why should they not flatly disobey their superiors when the commander-in-chief of the army, Mr. McKinley, was daily disobeying his superior, THE LAW, in keeping them in service beyond their term of enlistment?

No doubt the volunteers looked upon it in that way in part; while the other part, which entered, *con amore*, into the business of killing freemen struggling against subjugation, naturally fell to pillaging. In other words, the performance of their duty made brutes of them. What dreadful retribution must be in store for those who have used their power to brutalize brave men!

Volunteers are not fit for a war of conquest; and no wonder M. Turot, as reported in the fuller interviews, wound up what he had to say with this sentence:

"*I think it is absolutely necessary for the success of your conquest to replace the volunteers as rapidly as possible by regular troops.*"

We have no doubt that that opinion of our French critic is absolutely correct. But if, as is probable, it will require many times the ten thousand of additional regulars now under orders, to complete the conquest of the ten million Filipinos, how are we going to avoid what Democrats and all patriots have ever so strenuously opposed, viz: the creation of a large regular army?

It looks as if the question was narrowing down to this: Shall we endanger our own liberties for the sake of conquering the unoffending Filipinos; or shall we stick to the Declaration of Independence, save liberty in America, and leave government in the Philippines also to "the consent of the governed"?

DEWEY'S STATEMENT TO TUROT.

In the course of the New York interview with the French editor, M. Turot, which we printed yesterday, and which we copied from the press dispatches as they appeared in the Virginia and North Carolina papers—that is, the papers which we first receive—occurred an interesting account of his conversation with Admiral Dewey.

The New York and Philadelphia papers (which come a day later) give the interview in fuller terms—thus, the additions being placed by us in italics:

"'And now Admiral,' I said, 'what do you think of the situation?'

"'In the first place,' he answered, 'I have great hope in the success of the conferences which Mr. Schurman has nearly every day with the Filipino delegates. And, in any case, Aguinaldo will be obliged to submit sooner or later. He has around him too many Generals and too few soldiers to resist us.'

"But," I replied, "should it not be recognized that the insurgents fight admirably?"

"'Certainly yes,' answered the Admiral, 'and I render them full justice on that point. They fight well, but they are children, incapable of military tactics.'

"'*At the same time,' I suggested, "I think you ought to recognize that on land they conducted the campaign against the Spaniards very well?*'

"'*That is true,' said the Admiral;* "*but since you have touched on the subject I shall be obliged to you if you repeat the following statement in France:*

"'Aguinaldo, during the war with Spain, was not our ally, as has been claimed. We never made a treaty of alliance with him, and we never promised him anything. *We had a common enemy. He acted on his side and we on ours. There has been no other understanding.*'"

The omissions from the account commonly published (as reprinted by us yesterday) are important. It will be seen that Dewey's reference to the relation which Aguinaldo bore to us in the war with Spain was brought out by Turot's suggestion that "incapable of military tactics" as the Filipinos might be (in the estimation, he evidently meant, of a sea fighter like Dewey), the great admiral "ought to recognize that *on land* they conducted the campaign against the Spaniards very well."

Now, why should that remark of Turot's cause Admiral Dewey to refer, and in such a detailed way, to the relation of Aguinaldo to the United States in their common cause against the Spaniards? Plainly, because Turot's question went to the very core of the whole matter.

Aguinaldo made no objection, it will be remembered, to our taking and possessing Manila, for that we had captured from Spain—albeit by the negative assistance of the Filipino army, whose unrelaxed besieging lines prevented the Spaniards from concentrating at the point of our attack. Nay, the Filipinos went beyond this mere negative assistance when they shifted their lines one brigade's length to the right from their sea flank, at General Anderson's request, in order to uncover for us a point of attack.

Now, if it be admitted that the Filipinos had held their own on land against the Spaniards in every part not under the guns of the Spanish war ships, what right had we to assume to buy from Spain the portion of the land not controlled by Spain at the time of negotiating the treaty? Of course, none.

The Admiral's sensitiveness (if Turot correctly reports him) is natural; for Turot's question, as we have said, went to the bottom of the matter. But it cannot be said that the case of the United States *versus* Aguinaldo has been helped by the answer. "We had a common enemy," said the Admiral. "He acted on his side and we on ours. *There has been no other understanding.*" Therefore it follows, without qualification, that when this common enemy, the Spaniards, ceased fighting, the United States were entitled to what they had acquired on their side and Aguinaldo to what he had acquired "on his side."

There seems to be no other view possible; and Admiral Dewey, though apparently without intending it, has clinched the case against us.

IS IT IGNORANCE, OR WORSE?

The Baltimore Sun cites some recent history to show what a never ending task we have undertaken in our attempt to subdue the Filipinos, and it calls attention to the evidence which the circumstances afford of the dense ignorance of the Washington administration in this relation. A year ago Major Younghusband, an English military writer, contributed to the Wolseley series of books relating to the science and art of war a work entitled "Frontier Warfare in India." In it occur these words:

"On every tribe and clan, on every pass and trade-route along this immense frontier" (referring to the land frontiers of British India) "the Indian army has to keep its steadfast watch and ward. Scarce a mile but holds an open or a secret foe; scarce a year passes without the necessity of armed intervention in one quarter or another. For against the solid wall of British rule the sea of outer barbarism beats ever restlessly."

The thoughtless American is apt to inquire, if England finds it to be to her interest to go out into the barbaric East seeking trouble in this way, why should not we? Briefly the answer is as follows:

We have several times had occasion to call attention to the difference between the situation of England in her relation to her outlying dependencies, particularly those tropical countries like India which she does not colonize but holds in subjection, and that of the United States. Britain has a population of near forty millions, confined by the surrounding sea to a territory about twice the size only of North Carolina. Every year she has to provide for nearly half a million more souls than the year before, that being the number of births in excess of deaths in that fecund island. Naturally, she is compelled to levy tribute upon the world, both to feed those who remain at home and to provide gainful occupations for the excess population whom she sends out from her borders.

With us, the case is the reverse: we have almost a boundless area, still but sparsely populated, of contiguous territory. England's population averages 300 persons to the square mile, ours about 15. Besides, England has a body of civil servants who are fitted both by training and inheritance for the government of subject races. With us, it is but a generation since the dominant section exhibited such colossal ignorance of history and ethnology as to bestow upon the black man equal political privileges with the white. And it is but a few years since General Miles, commander of the army, reported in astonishment from London, whither he had gone to attend the Queen's jubilee, that the London constabulary (police) carried no firearms! That was a piece of information which, it is certain, every other army chief in the world possessed.

These things indicate the provincialism, ignorance, and utter want of enlarged mental training which are such marked characteristics of the governing part of our population since the war of '61-'65.

In the article which we append, the Sun illustrates in a striking way the ignorance of Mr. McKinley and his advisers in their course in regard to the Philippines. Indeed, when we consider the means at the disposal of our great and rich government to acquire information and the magnitude of the subject, the temptation is almost irresistible to conclude that the administration deliberately entered upon the course it did in order to serve the ulterior purpose of imperialism, the inevitable outgrowth, under our present Federal system, of a state of constant war.

Says the Sun:

It is a pity that it never seems to have occurred to President McKinley and his advisers, civil or military, to profit by such sources of information [as Major Younghusband's book, above mentioned] before embarking in the present Philippine business. Speaking upon the same subject, Lord Wolseley himself wrote: "All now recognize that the officer who does not study war as an applied science, *and who is ignorant of modern military history*, is of little use beyond the rank of captain." In the Philippines our army is called upon to face conditions of the climate and of warfare of which the authorities at Washington do not appear to have had the slightest previous conception. The history of the constant warfare which our British cousins have been compelled to wage against Asiastics, off and on, for well nigh two centuries, seems to have been to them a sealed book, or as if it had never been written. Even experiences, the most recent and the most strikingly apposite, seem to have been wholly lost upon them. Thus it was reserved for the Russian Ambassador, Count Cassini, on the eve of his departure for Europe last Saturday, to call attention, obviously in the kindest and most friendly spirit, to a parallel case so recent in point of time, so near in point of place, that it seems incredible that President McKinley should not have thought of it.

Japan, a few years ago, was at war with China, just as we have been at war with Spain. The Japanese victories, both by land and sea, especially the destruction of the Chinese fleet by the Japanese ships, officered in part by young Japanese educated at Annapolis, furnished the nearest parallel in history to our own successes in our war with Spain. At the close of hostilities, which, as in our own case, were of short duration, the victorious Japanese, smitten like ourselves with a desire for territorial acquisition, demanded an "indemnity." They finally got by treaty the island of Formosa, lying a little to the north of our Philippine acquisitions. The Japanese, who, as all the world knows, have made wonderful progress in the arts of civilization, are a nation of over 40,000,000, with an army equipped with all the latest appliances of warfare, thoroughly drilled and instructed in their use, and with a navy which entitles them to rank among the naval powers of the world. Formosa, an island little more than one-third as large as Luzon, having an area of about 15,000 square miles and a population estimated at about 3,000,000, is not distant from Japan by as many hundred miles as the Philippines are distant thousands of miles from the United States. Yet, Count Cassini remarks, "Japan is having just such a time in Formosa as the United States is having in the Philippines. Ever since the Chinese-Japanese war Japan has been trying to subjugate the rebels of Formosa. Only the seaports are in possession of the Japanese."

The "rebels of Formosa" are natives of the island, who decline to be transferred, like sheep, by treaty from China to Japan, just as the Filipinos decline under similar circumstances to be similarly transferred by Spain to the United States. Not content with pointing to the obvious parallel between the two cases, Count Cassini significantly adds, in an interview printed in the New York Tribune: "You are not half through with your troubles over there yet. Gen. Otis needs about twice as many men as he is using now. Those Tagals are a fierce people. I know them, as I was at Manila myself for some time years ago. Besides, they have more men to fight this country than is generally supposed. Instead of 9,000,000 of people there are 12,000,000."

Not only from the experience of all history in the dealings of Europeans with Asiatics, and even of one Asiatic nation with another, was the absolute certainty of war a foregone conclusion from the moment that President McKinley, through his brokers in Paris, insisted upon the transfer of the Philippines to this country, and through his generals and commissioners at Manila notified the native inhabitants of the islands that there was no alternative for them except unconditional surrender and submission, but all the conditions of warfare thus wantonly and deliberately invited and provoked were pictured and made so plain beforehand that even the wayfaring man could not err therein. Major Younghusband thus described more than a year ago the characteristic conditions of Asiatic fighting, apart from the deadly perils of the climate and its effect upon the troops, whether acclimated or not: "There is probably no form of warfare," he writes, "which tries more sternly the attributes of the individual soldier than fighting in forests, thick bush or high grass jungle. The routes, as a rule, are mere single-file tracks, which meander from village to village; the view is limited, while every tree and bush or clump of grass may hide an enemy armed with a rifle and ready to open fire at a range of perhaps 20 yards. Pitfalls, sharp spikes, entanglements are in the way, and each man feels alone in a solitude bristling with perils." All this information and more, much more, to the same effect, was open to President McKinley and his Cabinet long before they decided to engage in the risks of Asiatic warfare, and to subject our brave American boys to an experience which has already proved so costly and so dear to British, Dutch, French, Spanish, and even Japanese soldiers, from any and all of whom we could have learned in peace what we are now buying at our own cost in the hard school of war.

Death of Rev. J. T. Townsend.

Rev. J. T. Townsend, whose illness Scotch Lassie noted in her correspondence last week, died on Tuesday, June 20th, at his home in 71st, aged 67. On account of poor health for several years past, Mr. Townsend had been unable to attend to his ministerial duties. For a number of years he had charge of the Baptist Church at Lilly's Grove and at Spring Branch. The deceased leaves a wife and six children. The funeral will take place tomorrow from Mt. Gillead Church at 10:30 a. m.

Items from Adjoining Communities of Bladen and Cumberland Counties and St. Paul's.

ST. PAULS, N. C., June 19, 1899.

Childrens' day service was held at this place yesterday. Three recitations were had, the first by three little girls, "While Shepherds watched their flocks by night," Florence Alford, Mamie Porhorn, Eolin Shaw. The second, "If I have eaten my morsel alone," by Miss Katie Alford. The third, "The restless millions wail," by R. S. Burns.

There will be a Masonic picnic and public installation of officers here on the 29th.

Crops are looking nicely—considering our farmers were so late planting this year.

Miss Christian Gillis, of Galatia, was visiting friends and relatives here last week. B.

A Frightful Blunder

Will often cause a horrible burn, scald, cut or bruise. Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, will kill the pain and promptly heal it. Cures old sores, fever sores, ulcers, boils, felons, corns, all skin eruptions. Best pile cure on earth. Only 25 cts. a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by B. E. Sedberry & Son., druggists.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers act as a faultless pill should, cleansing and reviving the system instead of weakening it. They are mild and sure, small and pleasant to take, and entirely free from objectionable drugs. They assist rather than compel. King Bros.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Views of a French Editor.

A New York press telegram of Saturday says:

M Henri Turot, special correspondent of L'Eclair and of Le Monde Illustre, and chief editor of La Petite Republique and La Lanterne, recently returned from the Philippine Islands, by way of Vancouver, B. C., and sailed for France today it order to report the result of his mission to his papers. Before sailing he was asked to furnish the Associated Press with the impressions he had formed in the Philippine Islands, and he did so, in the following terms:

WHAT GENERAL OTIS SAYS.

"My first visit was to General Otis. I was cordially received by the General, and I asked him if he was satisfied with his campaign, and if he hoped to promptly terminate it.

"'Yes,' he answered, 'I am satisfied with the results achieved, and from this time on I hope to accomplish in the quickest manner possible the patriotic task confided to me by my Government. Unhappily, I cannot deny that it will take a long time. This is the season of rains, and the sun becomes every day more dangerous and more fatal than the rifles of the Filipinos. Besides, it is my intention to push my troops a little further forward and afterwards to make them wait for a more favorable period. During this time of enforced repose our fleet will be able to continue the operations along the coasts.'

"I thanked General Otis for his gracious reception and hastened to ask President Schurman for more ample information.

THE COMMISSION POWERLESS.

"Mr. Schurman, I am happy to have the occasion of saying, is a very remarkable man, of high intelligence and of profound erudition. Nobody could be more worthy of the mission which has been entrusted to him. Unhappily, I believe he is powerless to obtain satisfactory results.

THE PROTECTORATE SYSTEM.

"'Why,' I said to him, 'has not America established in the Philippines the protectorate system, like that which France has installed in Tunis and Annam?'

"'It is impossible,' replied Mr. Schurman, 'and I will tell you the reason why. At Tunis there is a Bey, and in Annam an Emperor, and your protectorate is exercised over a stable government. Here there is nothing of the kind. We are in the presence of regular anarchy and you cannot establish a protectorate over a government which does not exist.'

A CONCESSION.

"'But,' I asked, 'in default of a protectorate, will you accord to the Filipinos the same regime as exists between Canada and Great Britain, that is to say, a sort of autonomy with the recognition of American sovereignty?'

"'Yes,' answered Mr. Schurman, after a moment's reflection, 'I do not see, so far as I am concerned, any objection to the establishment of such a system.'

"Then Mr. Schurman put some questions to me. He notably asked me why public opinion in France appeared to be somewhat hostile toward the United States.

JINGOISM AND MILITARISM.

"'This hostility,' I exclaimed, 'is in no way general. It is evident that the reactionaries and the clericals of France would feel more sympathetic toward Spain, monarchial and Catholic. But we republicans have not ceased to hope for your triumph. Only, at the present time, we fear to see American Democracy dragged into the wanderings of jingoism and of extreme militarism, and we see there a new danger for universal peace.'

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM.

"Mr. Schurman then said with a great deal of firmness:

"'You are wrong to be alarmed. The United States are too much attached to liberty to become a military nation in the special sense which you attach to the term in France. The people would never tolerate it. Of this you can be assured.'

WITH ADMIRAL DEWEY.

"Admiral Dewey received me on board the Olympia and I lost no time in complimenting him on the victory which he had won.

"Very modestly the Admiral replied that the greater part of the credit was due to his sailors, who had behaved so gallantly, and to his officers, who had seconded him so well.

"'And now, Admiral,' I said, 'what do you think of the situation?'

"'In the first place,' he answered, 'I have great hope in the success of the conferences which Mr. Schurman has nearly every day with the Filipino delegates. And, in any case, Aguinaldo will be obliged to submit sooner or later. He has around him too many generals and too few soldiers to resist us.'

INSURGENTS FIGHT WELL.

"'But,' I replied, 'should it not be recognized that the insurgents fight admirably?'

"Certainly yes,' answered the Admiral; 'and I render them full justice on that point. They fight well, but they are children, incapable of military tactics.'

"'Aguinaldo, during the war with Spain, was not our ally, as has been claimed. We never made a treaty of alliance with him, and we never promised him anything.'

A DIFFICULT POSITION.

"One evening I visited Florentine Torres, president of the Philippine Committee, of Manila. Torres was a magistrate under Spanish rule, and is a very intelligent man. He said:

"'The position of the Philippine Committee is a very difficult one. We are doing what we can to bring about pacification. But, when we shall have found a solution of the question with Mr. Schurman, it will be necessary to cause Aguinaldo to accept it, and there will be a great difficulty.'

AGUNALDO HAS ILLUSIONS.

"'Why do you fear the opposition of Aguinaldo? Is he an ambitious man?'

"'No; but he has illusions. He hopes for the intervention of the great European powers, as in Crete, and he even counts on the co-operation of Japan.'

"'And, you, Sir, for what do you hope?'

"'Oh, as for myself, I hope the war will soon be finished, for it is ruining us. We, landed proprietors, would accept a government similar to that of Canada. We in no way wish for the departure of the Americans, for in that case our fortunes would be swept away.'

"'Why so?' I asked with astonishment.

"'Because, I assure you, it is not only a question of Aguinaldo and his troops, of a nationalist movement, but above all of a socialist and revolutionary movement created by the insurrection. The lower class of people and many of the chiefs are military socialists.'

TORRES' STATEMENT CONFIRMED.

"I afterward had interviews successively with several influential Filipinos, notably Gregorio Araneto, the first minister of justice of the government of Aguinaldo. They all confirmed the statement of Torres.

"My personal impressions are:

WRONG RATIONS ISSUED.

"I was struck with the fine presence of your soldiers. They are big men, strong, supple and agile, who bear testimony to the beauty of the American race. But, unhappily, I know that, precisely on account of their physical strength, they experience great difficulty in enduring the climate of the Philippine islands. Beside this, the American troops have, in my opinion, rations which are too heating.

"Your soldiers fight with great bravery, but it is impossible not to remark the lack of discipline among the volunteers. The latter conduct themselves well under fire, but they pay little attention to obedience to their chiefs. In spite of the energetic orders of these chiefs, there has been regrettable pillaging.

LACK OF DISCIPLINE.

"Also at times, the volunteers have committed acts of really grave lack of discipline. During one of the expeditions of General Lawton against Santa Cruz some of the volunteers threw their rifles into the river and refused to go forward.

"It seems to be incontestible that for the conquest of the interior 100,000 men will not be too many. We know in France what the system of 'little parcels' has cost. It is an example which the United States would do well not to follow."

Destruction of the Benbow House.

Condensed from Greensboro Telegram of Saturday.

Like an old ruined castle, stand the blackened walls of one of Greensboro's finest buildings. Brooks of water gush down the beautiful stairways, and on the marble floors of the elegant offices ashes and burnt chunks float on knee-deep water.

Today at 12:20 p. m. the alarm of fire was sounded, and almost instantly the cry was borne on the wind from a hundred lips that the Benbow House, one of the finest hotels in the State was in flames.

The local fire department was soon out in full force, but owing to the elevation and to the fact that the steamer soon brook down, the streams of water failed by far to reach the location of the fire, which was in the fifth story.

Winston was wired at once for help, while Danville and other cities were asked to hold assistance in readiness.

It was quickly found that the water pressure was too weak to force the streams to reach the the top of the house. With the aid of their ladders the firemen reached the roof and carried their hose with them, but by this time the flames had made too much headway to be checked. But the firemen stuck to their posts heroically, and the only hope was now to save as much of the effects of the hotel as possible.

People began throwing furniture and furnishings from the windows on every side, and a small army was occupied in taking charge of the property.

There were many narrow escapes but so far as we learned no serious accidents happened.

At about 2 o'clock the Winston companies had arrived and with their strong teams playing the flames were gotten under control.

The excellent equipment of the Winston-Salem engines was commendably spoken of. They had no difficulty in hurling great jets of water over the top of the building.

At about two o'clock the falling cornices and pieces of slate roofing, chunks of fire, burning window sashes, etc., forced the abandonment of the building, and only the firemen remained to fight the flames.

LOSSES.

There was not a cent of insurance upon the hotel. Capt. J. B. Fisher, who is the owner, left here this morning for Asheboro. He bought the hotel in 1892, for $50,000, since when a great many improvements have been made. The loss will be heavy. The loss is estimated at from $35,000 to $50,000.

It is thought that while the loss of the Benbow is an irreparable blow to Greensboro, that the result will be beneficial in that our people will see the need of better water works, etc., and that the bond issue will be assured.

The losses of the different merchants and others who occupied stores on the first floor of the building have not been estimated, though none of them lost heavily. The fire burned so slowly that ample time was given to remove all the stock, and the flames were controlled before they could destroy the fixtures.

Mr. E. P. Wharton, an insurance adjuster with a reputation, was seen about 4 o'clock and, asked for an estimate of the entire loss, said that the loss would most probably reach $60,000 as follows: Building $30,000; furniture $15,000; personal losses and losses of merchants $15,000.

The origin of the conflagration is not known, and the first intimation the occupants of the hotel received of the fire was from some one in the street who saw the smoke.

Greensboro needs a better water supply, and she must have it, and we need a better equipped fire department.

A large crowd of people gathered at the depot to wait for the Winston special. We asked Engineer Kinyon how quick he made the trip. He responded, "Thirty-five minutes." The distance is twenty-nine miles.

It is not yet known whether Capt. Fisher will rebuild upon the same spot, but we have information from a good source that a new hotel for Greensboro to cost not less than $100,000 is a tolerable certainty.

THE MODERN BEAUTY

Thrives on good food and sunshine with plenty of exercise in the open air. Her form glows with health and her face blooms with its beauty. If her system needs the cleansing action of a laxative remedy, she uses the gentle and pleasant Syrup of Figs, made by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

Charles H. Marks, while acting in the capacity of nurse at the Second Division Hospital of the Fifth Army Corps at Santiago de Cuba, used a few bottles of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy for diarrhœa and found it to work like a charm. For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Sons, Druggists.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure completely digests food within the stomach and intestines and renders all classes of food capable of being assimilated and converted into strength-giving and tissue-building substances. King Bros.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.* The Kind You Have Always Bought

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles and cures Constipation. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, June 19, 1899.

At last, War Department officials admit the truth as to the situation in the Philippines; that more fighting and lots of it is ahead of our troops; that the alleged Peace Commissioners of Aguinaldo, who were feted and entertained in Manila by our Civil Commissioners, pulled the wool over our men's eyes and not only got the time they wished to prepare for more fighting, but gathered valuable information as to the number and condition of American soldiers, which they have been able to put to good use in the aggressive fighting of Aguinaldo during the past week. There is no more talk of volunteer surrender on the part of Aguinaldo. It is now admitted that he has got to be whipped into submission, and that it will not be an easy job, by any means, unless a much larger army than the thirty-five thousand men now being provided for is placed under the command of Gen. Otis.

There is a rumor afloat that Mr. John R. McLean, of Ohio, who also has a home in Washington, intends to establish a daily paper at the National Capital, which will support Col. Bryan for President and advocate free silver.

It is not surprising that the administration should have quietly overlooked the break made by Prof. Haupt, a member of the present and of the last Canal Commission, in confirming the general impression that influences strong enough to thwart the almost unanimous wish of the people of this country, had been successfully used to prevent the publishing of the report made by the last commission, which is said to contain a seathing exposure of some of these influences. The subject is chock full of political dynamite, and the administration was afraid of it. Therefore, instead of calling Prof. Haupt down for his truthful exposure of a National scandal and firing him from the new Commission, the administration got him to write a letter saying that he had been misquoted by the newspaper that printed the exposure, and was glad to let it go at that. The new Commission met last week, authorized the appointment of Committees, and adjourned to meet again, in Washington, July 6th.

There isn't the slightest doubt about the position of Representative Lentz, of Ohio, on national issues. He said of the National outlook: "The only thing that can keep Mr. Bryan from being President of the United States, is for the Hanna democrats and the Hanna republicans to prevent his nomination. They are now scheming to bring about that consummation, but they will hardly succeed. I am for Bryan in 1900, and a repetition of the Chicago platform, with some additions. I favor the election of United States Senators by direct vote, and also hope to see the initiative and referendum made a part of our governmental system."

A prominent Ohio republican has been telling party tales out of school. He said of the fight on Senator Foraker, by H. H. Kohlsaat, editor of the Chicago Times-Herald, which has caused so much talk because of the close personal relations known to exist between Mr. McKinley and Mr. Kohlsaat; "I have absolute personal knowledge that the assaults made upon Foraker, in the Chicago Times-Herald are the result of an understanding between its editor and Senator Hanna. The latter said at the Columbus convention, after Foraker had declared against the Hanna Machine, that he proposed to get even with him, and would resort to any means that might be necessary to down him. Foraker's term in the Senate will expire in 1903, and Hanna intends to prevent his re-election. I am thoroughly convinced that Mr. McKinley is familiar with every move made by Kohlsaat against Foraker. I would not say that Hanna is paying Kohlsaat out of funds of the Republican National Committee, for making war on Foraker, but those who know Kohlsaat best say that he seldom does anything without being in some way rewarded for it. Hanna has bought Boss Cox, and if he will stay bought, there will be serious trouble for Foraker in the Cincinnati end of the State."

One of the most valuable witnesses who has testified before the Industrial Commission, since it tackled the trusts, was Mr. P. E. Dowe, President of the Commercial Traveler's National League. He presented some startling figures. He said the formation of trusts would throw 35,000 drummers out of work and reduce the pay of 25,000 who would keep their jobs, which would mean a loss to the men in salaries of $60,000,000; a loss to the railroads of the countryof $21,000,000, and to the hotels of $28,000,000. Mr. Dowe gave details of the number of men knocked out of places by recently formed trusts, and read a list showing the adsurdity of the claim that the general tendency of trusts was to lower prices. This list, which was obtained from drummers recently in the trades named, showed the following increases in price directly traceable to trust control: Iron pipe, 100 per cent.; tin and enameled ware, 22 per cent.; brass goods, 60 per cent.; chairs 30 per cent.; rubber, 14 per cent.; tin plate, 30 per cent.; news paper, ¼ to ½ cent a pound; book paper, 5 to 10 per cent.; common Soap, 25 to 50 cents a box, flint glass bottles 10 per cent.; clocks, 60 per cent.; metal goods, 25 per cent.; brushes, 121-22 per cent.; combs, 71-72 per cent., and ribbons, 10 per cent. In the few cases in which trusts have reduced prices, it has been done, not to benefit the consumer, but to drive out competition.

HOUSEHOLD, DAIRY and TOBACCO BARN THERMOMETERS
At HORNE'S DRUG STORE.

From Yestesday's Daily.

THE GRAND LODGE.

Col. Woodward Elected Grand Chancellor. Oth r Officers Elected.

The 29th annual convention of the Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias of North Carolina convened last night at 8:30 o'clock, and after the routine business of organizing and the appointment of committees, the Grand Lodge degree team, under Mr. J. Robt. Jordan, of Charlotte, exemplified the secret work of the first degree or rank of page upon a candidate. After the Grand Lodge degree was conferred upon about thirty Past Chancellors and Grand Representatives, the Grand Lodge adjourned until this morning at 9:30.

Quite a large number of Past Chancellors of Cumberland Lodge No. 5, took the Grand Lodge degree.

At this morning's session the chief business was the election of officers, which resulted as follows:

Supreme Representative — A. C. Webb, of Asheville.

G. C.—W. J. Woodward, of Wilmington.

G. V. C.—D. F. Summey, Jr., of Charlotte.

G. P.—S. J. Webster, of Monroe.

G. K. of R. and S.—W. T. Hollowell, of Goldsboro.

G. M. at A—J. L. Scott, Jr., of Graham.

G. I. G.—H. P. Strauss, of Henderson.

G. O. G.—E. E. Lawrence, of Forest City.

Fraternal greeting was wired to the Grand Lodge of Utah, in session at Salt Lake City.

MOZLEY'S LEMON ELIXIR.

Regulates the Liver, Stomach, Bowels and Kidneys.

For biliousness, constipation and malaria.

For indigestion, sick and nervous headache.

For sleeplessness, nervousness and heart failure, and nervous prostration.

For fever, chills, debility and kidney diseases, take Lemon Elixir.

Ladies, for natural and thorough organic regulation, take Lemon Elixir.

50c. and $1 bottle at druggists.

Prepared only by Dr. H. Mozley, Atlanta, Ga.

Gratitude.

Dr. H. Mozley—Dear Sir: Since using your Lemon Elixir I have never had another attack of those fearful sick headaches, and thank God that I have at last found a medicine that will cure those awful spells. MRS. ETTA W. JONES, Parkersburg, West Virginia.

Mozley's Lemon Elixir.

I suffered with indigestion and dysentery for two long years. I heard of Lemon Elixir; got it; taken seven bottles and am now a well man. HARRY ADAMS, No. 1734 First Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.

Mozley's Lemon Elixir

Cured my husband, who was afflicted for years with large ulcers on his leg, and was cured after using two bottles; and cured a friend whom the doctors had given up to die, who had suffered for years with indigestion and nervous prostration. MRS. E. A. BEVILLE, Woodstock, Ala.

MOZLEY'S LEMON HOT DROPS.

Cures all Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Hemorrhage, and all throat and lung diseases. Elegant, reliable.

25c. at druggists. Prepared only by Dr. H. Mozley, Atlanta, Ga.

daily sat and weekly

Bad Blood

Boils, Skin Eruptions, Ulcers, Pimples, Fever Sores, Eczema, Scrofula, Cancers,

CURED BY B.B.B., BOTANIC BLOOD BALM.

To prove the wonderful healing power of B.B.B., every sufferer may receive a SAMPLE BOTTLE of B.B.B. FREE BY MAIL.

B.B.B., Botanic Blood Balm, has a mastery over all Blood Diseases which no other remedy even approaches. B.B.B. literally drives the poison, or bad blood, out of the body, bones, and entire system, leaving the flesh pure and free from blemishes. While B.B.B. is a powerful blood remedy, it can be taken with perfect safety by old and young. B.B.B. leaves no bad after effects, and the cures are permanent.

Tumors, Ulcers, or Cancer of the Nose, Eye, Lip, Ear, Neck, Breast, Stomach, Legs, or Arms, are all curable by B.B.B., which is made especially to cure all terrible Blood Diseases. Persistent Sores, Blood and Skin Blemishes, that resist other treatments, are quickly cured by B.B.B. Skin Eruptions, Pimples, Red, Itching Eczema, Scales, Blisters, Red or Brown Patches, Blotches, etc., are all due to bad blood, and hence easily cured by B.B.B. Syphilitic Blood Poison literally driven from the system by B.B.B. in one to five months. B.B.B. does not contain vegetable or mineral poison. One bottle will test it in any case. For sale by druggists everywhere. Large bottles, $1, six for $5. Send 2 stamps for book and free sample bottle, which will be sent by return mail. When you write, describe symptoms, and personal free medical advice will be given. Address Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga.

SEND US ONE DOLLAR and this ad. and we will send you this big 325-lb new 1899 pattern high grade RESERVOIR COAL AND WOOD COOK STOVE, by freight C.O.D., subject to examination. Examine it at your freight depot and if found perfectly satisfactory and the greatest stove bargain you ever saw or heard of, pay the freight agent our SPECIAL PRICE, $13.00 less the $1.00 sent with order, or $12.00 and freight charges.

WRITE FOR OUR BIG FREE STOVE CATALOGUE

This stove is size No. 8, oven is 16½x18x11, top 42x23; made from best pig iron, extra large flues, heavy covers, heavy linings and grates, large oven shelf, heavy tin-lined oven door, handsome nickel-plated ornamentations and trimmings, extra large deep genuine Standish porcelain lined reservoir, handsome large ornamented base. Best coal burner made, and we furnish FREE an extra wood grate, making it a perfect wood burner. WE ISSUE A BINDING GUARANTEE with every stove and guarantee safe delivery to your railroad station. Your local dealer would charge you $25.00 for such a stove; the freight is only about $1.00 for each 500 miles, so we save you at least $10. Address, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. (Inc.), CHICAGO. (Sears, Roebuck & Co. are thoroughly reliable—Editor.)

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., JUNE 22, 1899

We desire a live agent and correspondent at every postoffice in Cumberland and adjoining counties.

Correspondence on all subjects of local and general interest and opinions upon matters public of concern, are invited

The editor will not be responsible for the views or statements of correspondents—and reserves the right at all times to revise or correct any article he may think requires it.

Correspondence for the Weekly Observer should reach the office not later than Monday.

One side, only, of the paper must be written on—and the real name of the writer accompany the contribution. No attention will be paid to anonymous letters.

☞The date on your label tells you when your subscription expires. Receipts for money on subscription will be given in change of date on label. If not properly changed in two weeks notify us.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The University of North Carolina.
H. L. Cook, Att'y.-- Foreclosure Sale.
J. W. Purdie---Administrators' Notice.
Walter Watson---Tobacco Shears, &c.
Atlantic Coast Line---Change of Schedule.
H. E. Smith---Commissioner's Sale of Land.
M. F. Crawford & Co.---Mid-Summer Dull Months.
Cape Fear Dry Goods Co.---Children's Summer Shoes
Meeting of Trustees of Fayetteville Graded Schools.

Rev. Jno. M. Rose.

We learn from the Presbyterian Standard of June 8th, that the church at Orlando, Fla., whose pastorate has been recently vacated by Rev. J. R. Bridges, in order to accept the presidency of the Presbyterian College for Women, at Charlotte, N. C., has called Rev. J. M. Rose, D. D., to become its pastor. In commenting on this our Morganton contemporary says: If Dr. Rose should decide to accept the call, we will regret to lose so scholarly a gentleman from our midst.

At Work on the Market House.

The Board of Audit and Finance met last week and among other business, approved the action of the Board of Aldermen in the matter of painting the market house at an expense of $123. The Messrs. Wright, the successful bidders, gave the required bond of $100 this morning and immediately set to work. Chairman R. G. Haigh and the Market House Committee decided that the brick work should be painted red and the woodwork green.

Miss Stella Thomson to be Married.

The following invitations are out today:

Mr. and Mrs. George A. Thomson request the honor of your presence at the marriage of their daughter, Stella, to Mr. Robert Dickson Wescott, Wednesday afternoon, June twenty-eighth, at three o'clock, Saint John's Church, Fayetteville, North Carolina.

For County Superintendent of Schools.

There is beginning to be some talk over who is to be the next County Superintendent of Schools. The selection is to be made by the Board of School Directors, composed of Messrs. McLauchlin, Smith and Murchison, at their next quarterly meeting to be held on the second Monday in July. We have heard of two names mentioned so far for the position, Mr. John A. Oates and Mr. E. R. McKethan.

A Charming House Party.

Miss Katie Hawley is this week entertaining a number of her young friends in this city, and throughout the State, at her lovely home on the banks of Cross Creek. It is an ideal spot for the gathering of the State's beauty and youth. Those present from abroad are: Misses Emma Stevenson, Bertie Winley, Newbern; Lucy Latham, Emma West, Wilmington; Eliza Hodges, Wilson; Alice Makely, Edenton; and Messrs. George James, Champ McD. Davis, Thos. Kenan, Robt. Nash, Dawson Latham, Wilmington; Guion Dunn, Mark Stevenson, Newbern; and Graham Woodward, Wilson.

The University.

The growth and expansion of the University should be a matter of pride to every North Carolinian. In efficiency, patronage and public favor it is now second to none in the South. Its requirements are exact, its standard rigid, its tone of life high and manly. Its academic roll is the largest in the South, and in all its history it has never been so close to the people, and so able to serve them. Ambitious and needy boys should remember its motto is equality, opportunity and self help.

Is Hope Mills to Have Another Factory?

It is common talk in Hope Mills that the Hope Mills manufacturing Company is about to erect another large cotton mill within a few hundred yards of Hope Mills No. 2. Some color is given to this by the fact that President Houston was heard to ask the chief engineer if the power from the steam plant lately put in at No. 2 could not be easily transmitted to a factory a few hundred yards off without being moved from its present foundation; and also to the fact that a number of new tenement houses are being erected there, twenty of which are now under construction. The dam at No 2, which broke, causing the Company to put in the enormous steam plant, is now being rebuilt of solid masonry, and, when completed, will render the steam plant useless.

There is another report, also, that a factory will be erected, using power transmitted from an electric plant at the old Murphy paper mill.

W. M. Gallagher, of Bryan, Pa., says: "For forty years I have tried various cough medicines. One Minute Cough Cure is best of all." It relieves instantly and cures all throat and lung troubles

King Bros.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

The Two Mills Building.

To a person familiar with the bald aspect of Massey's hill five years ago, it will be a veritable revelation to him to stand on the brow of the hill, just overlooking and within a hundred feet of the site of the Tolar Hart-Holt Mill, and view the transformation. At his feet the walls for a large factory are being reared, and a little beyond is the great Holt Morgan Mill, surrounded by as pretty a factory village as can be found anywhere in the South. Some distance farther to the left and in plain view, can be seen the Ashley-Bailey Silk Mill in course of erection, itself situated in a valley, but surrounded by gradually sloping hills, which, in a short time, will be dotted with the houses of another little village. Look in the opposite direction, towards the Cape Fear, and about an equal distance off you will see the Holt-Williamson factory and its artistically arranged village. In the foreground, is the Fayetteville Cotton Mills with as lovely a pond as can be seen anywhere at its left and its well built tenement houses to the right. A little beyond lies the city, as lovely a panorama as a view of a fertile valley from a mountain top. Behind you, some six mile off, and probably visible with a spy glass, are ranged in a semi-circle, Hope Mills No. 1, Hope Mills No. 2, Bluff Mills and Cumberland Mills, all tributary to Fayetteville.

Surely it would be a good sight to an old Fayettevillian returning home.

The Southern Will Probably Come to Fayetteville.

There seems to have been more in the rumor that the Southern was to operate the Atlantic and Yadkin to Fayetteville, than at first appeared.

From what an OBSERVER reporter can gather, there is little doubt of the fact that the Southern and the Atlantic Coast Line have come to an agreement of some kind, by which the Southern is to operate over the old C. F. & Y. V. from Fayetteville to Mt. Airy, and the Coast Line from Fayetteville to Wilmington and Newbern. This very plausible arrangement, it is said, will go into effect next month.

The Southern has probably leased, and not bought, the Yadkin division of the Coast Line from Fayetteville to Sanford, as the recent mortgage recorded here by the Atlantic Coast Line to a Trust Company for $1,800,000, included this part, which would hardly have been the case if a sale to the Southern was contemplated.

Though the Southern and Coast Line are on terms probably most too amiable for advantageous competition, yet Fayetteville will extend a warm welcome to this great system.

BANQUET AT THE ARMORY.

The armory presented a brilliant scene Tuesday night. At 10 o'clock, the hour set for opening the doors, the great body of the local knights and their wives and daughters began to assemble. Half an hour later the Grand Lodge, which had been in session at Castle Hall, Cumberland Lodge, No. 5, entered in a body by the North door, the chief officers and the speakers proceeding to the stage, where a separate table had been provided for them.

The effect at this time was indescribably fine. Six great tables stretched from one end of the immense armory to the other. More than five hundred persons were seated at them—the ladies, most of them in the splendor of evening dress, facing the east, and their cavaliers facing them.

Past Grand Chancellor W. S. Cook presided. Rev. P. R. Law, of Lumber Bridge, invoked God's blessing in a brief but beautiful prayer. Capt. N. B. Alexander made the address of welcome, It was singularly well done, and he was frequently interrupted by applause. The Grand Chancellor, Hon. T. S. Franklin, responded in a humorous speech and wound up by asking Mr. H. H. Wilson, of Kinston, N. C., to speak for him. This Mr. Wilson did in a very interesting way, eliciting rounds of applause. The programme was then carried out as given in yesterday's OBSERVER.

To laymen, the response of Mr. Thos. D. Meares to the toast "The Supreme Lodge," was especially interesting, as it described the organization of the Order. This, said the speaker, was similar to that of the United States government. First, the local lodges might be likened to the counties; then the Grand Lodge was the equivalent of the State; and, at the head of all, was the Supreme Lodge, the counterpart of the Federal government. But the system of selection of the individuals who controlled these several organizations of Pythians was very different from that which was practised in the County, State and Federal governments. In the latter, any one might become an occupant of office, even of the highest, that of President, without previous service in the subordinate offices. In the former, he must go up step by step. Therefore, when you saw a Pythian occupying this or that Pythian rank, you at once knew that he worthily occupied that rank, because he had held every subordinate rank and was saturated with all the knowledge that he should have in such a position. Like promotion in the army, it would seem, or in a well regulated civil service.

Mr. L. D. Robinson, in his "Pythian Beneficence," paid many graceful compliments to Fayetteville, her beautiful women, her noble men and her splendid history.

Hon. J. H. Southgate delivered an able speech on "The Social Side of Pythianism." Others who made interesting responses were Rev. G. A. Page and Messrs. J. G. Baird, D. F. Summey and L. P. McLeod.

It was one o'clock this morning when the happy company, which had been so intelligently and agreeably entertained, left the tables.

Marriage Licenses.

The Register of Deeds has granted 9 marriage licenses so far this month, 5 to white and 4 to colored. The following were granted yesterday and this morning:

Mr. Troy Autry, age 26, of Sampson county, and Miss Lizzie Wheeler, age 18, of Cedar Creek; Mr. B. T. Ritter, age 22, of Cross Creek, and Miss Ida Warner, age 18, of Cross Creek; Mr. Wm. Norden, age 33, of Rockfish, and Miss Mattie McIlwaine, age 23, of Rockfish; H. J. Green, (col.) of Charlotte, and Florie Williams, of Cross Creek.

The Mr. Norden in the above, is the person the Republicans nominated for Sheriff last election, but whose name was taken down after the combine.

In Accordance With the Fitness of Things.

It is a happy circumstance, altogether in accordance with the fitness of things, that Vice Grand Chancellor W. J. Woodward should be made Grand Chancellor of the Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias of North Carolina, as he will be tonight, in this the town of his nativity.

Col Woodward has often caused his former fellow citizens to feel proud that he was reared to manhood among them, and they offer him affectionate greetings now.

Lake—Fonvielle.

Married at the residence of the bride's father, near Warsaw, N. C., on the 20th inst., Miss Narcissa G. Fonvielle to Dr. Fred. U. Lake, of Florence, S. C.

The bridegroom is a brother of our former highly esteemed townsman, Mr. G. W. Lake.

Dreyfus Will Be Home on the 24th or 25th.

By cable to the Observer.

Paris, June 20.—The family of Capt. Dreyfus have been informed that he will land in France on the night of the 24th or 25th. None of the family will be present. He will be taken direct to Rennes, where the hotels are besieged with applicants for rooms during the court martial.

The Remarkable Recuperative Powers of the Filipinos—Demoralized Yesterday, Stronger To-Day.

By cable to the Observer.

Manila, June 20.—Gen. Wheaton reports that he occupied Perez Dasmarinas after a slight opposition. The town was found deserted. It is a miserable, worthless village, surrounded by a swamp. It is altogether so valueless a place that it is not deemed advisable to hold it. Wheaton goes to Buena Vista to-morrow where it is reported the insurgents have re-established the arsenal and powder mill which they removed from Imus. A reconnoissance will be necessary to develop the position of the enemy. The re-concentration of the insurgents is apparent, and their willingness to attack Imus furnishes another illustration of the remarkable recuperative power of Filipinos as shown on several occasions. The demoralization of the enemy after their defeat at Zapote bridge seemed complete, but they have already recovered, and the force opposing Gen. Wheaton is composed practically of the insurgents of Cavite province. The country south of Imus is composed of rice fields, sloughs and bamboo swamps, making it very difficult for the Americans to cover, though comparatively easy for the Filipinos.

Insurgents Were To Attack American Army at Imus—Otis Tells of The Sharp Fight and Repulse.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Washington, June 20th.—Gen. Otis cables today: Gen. Wheaton is at Imus with four guns and four battalions of the Fourth and Fifth infantry, the Nevada troops and cavalry. He sent a battalion south on a reconnoissance in the direction of Perez Desmarinas and scattered the enemy's forces. The battalion encountered two thousand of the enemy marching to attack Imus and successfully impeded its progress. Gen. Wheaton with two guns hurried forward and repulsed the enemy with heavy loss, the enemy leaving over one hundred dead on the field. Our loss was five killed and twenty-three wounded.

Indianians Shoot at Negro Laborers.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Evansville, Ind., June 21.—The Miners strike assumed a serious aspect early this morning. The operators of Sunnyside mine had imported thirty negro miners from Kentucky and were delivering them to the mines at 1:30 o'clock this morning when a crowd concealed in bushes opened fire. It was very dark and the negroes stampeded.

Shut Up In a Living Tomb.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Wilkesbarre, June 21.—Hundreds of tons of coal shut Ignaiz Cosmos, a miner, in a living tomb. He was caught Monday morning at Gaylord colliery and since then three shifts of men have been working night and day for his release, with success more than doubtful. The rescuing party works in constant danger as the roof of the mine is working. Cosmos is still alive and gives signals by knocking on the wall.

Wheaton Returns to Imus.

By cable to the Observer.

Manila, June 21.—Gen. Wheaton today withdrew his troops from Perez Dasmarinas and returned to Imus. The Americans have many prisoners, taken in the last few days. A number of captured soldiers were dressed in the white costumes of Amigos. Artichet, the rival of Aguinaldo, who has been in prison since June of last year, was discovered at Dasmarinas.

A Card of Thanks.

I wish to say that I feel under lasting obligations for what Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has done for our family. We have used it in so many cases of coughs, lung troubles and whooping cough, and it has always given the most perfect satisfaction, we feel greatly indebted to the manufacturers of this remedy and wish them to please accept our hearty thanks.—Respectfully, MRS. S. DOTY, Des Moines, Iowa. For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Sons, Druggists.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L B. Q. on each tablet.

What you want is not temporary relief from piles but a cure to stay cured. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cures piles, and they stay cured. King Bros.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

Senator Gorman Very Sick.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Laurel, Md., June 21.—Senator Gorman is a very sick man. As soon as he can travel he will go to some northern summer resort and will not return to Maryland till the middle of October. He is suffering from liver trouble. He has not been well since he went to New York to confer with the Tammany leaders. His friends declare that he will manage the state campaign from a distance.

NO CURE—NO PAY.

That is the way all druggists sell Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic for Chills and Malaria. It is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. Children love it. Adults prefer it to bitter, nauseating Tonics. Price 50c.

J. A. Schear, of Sedalia. Mo., saved his child from death by croup by using One Minute Cough Cure. It cures coughs, colds, pneumonia, la grippe and all throat and lung troubles. King Bros.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve
Cures Piles. Scalds. Burns

A. B. WILLIAMS, COTTON BUYER,

HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C

FAYETTEVILLE MARKETS
REVISED DAILY.

COTTON	
Middling	5¼
Good Middling	6¼
Market—firm.	
NAVAL STORES	
Spirits	34½
Common Rosin	70
Virgin	2 20
Yellow Dip	2 20
Hard	1 20
PRODUCE	
REPORTED BY A. S. HUSKE, GROCER.	
Flour—1st pat., sack,	$2.50@$2.75
Family Flour—2nd pat., sack	$2.25 @ 2.35
Hides—dry—per lb.	8@10
" —green—per lb.	5
Wool—washed	15@20
Bacon—hog round per lb—new	8
" —ham	10
" —sides—new	8
" —shoulders—new	7
Oats—32 lbs per bushel	40@45
Peas—clay	60a65
" —mixed	55a60
" —white,	65a75
Meal—bolted—46 lbs per bushel	55 @60
" —unbolted—48 lbs per bushel	50@55
Corn—old—56 lbs per bushel	55
Onions—select—per bushel	None
Lard—N. C.	8@9
Tallow	2½@4
Ducks	18@20
Hens—per head	25@27½
Roosters—per head	20a 25
Turkeys—per lb	7½ a 8
Guineas	17½@20
Geese	25 a 30
Butter—choice yellow	16 a 20
Honey—strained—per lb	8c
Eggs,	8a9
Feathers—new	35 a 40
Potatoes—Irish—new	90@100
Potatoes—Sweet	75
Pork	5@6

Children's Summer Shoes

at greatly reduced prices.

We are selling $1 25 shoes at $1.00; $1.00 values at 75 cents and 75c. grades at 69 cents—every pair bought this season.

Hamberg Edgings.

20 pieces from 6 to 10 inces wide, sold at 25 and 30 cents, reduced to 19 cents.

New Goods To-Day:

Splendid values in Black Mohair at 50 and 75 cents, 44-inch Black Henrietta at 50 cents, 1 case of 4-4 Bleaching for 6 cents—absolutely free from dressing. All shades of Satin and Taffeta Ribbons.

Remember we are selling Drew, Selby & Co.'s Fine Oxfords at $1 69. This shoe never sold for less than $2 00.

Lovely line of Figured Organdies, sold all the season at 15 cents, reduced to 10.

15 and 12½c. Figured Piques for 10c. Also a big reduction in White Piques. 20 cent grades for 15 cents and 25 cent values at 20 cents.

New goods every day.

Cape Fear Dry Goods Co.

Notice!

An examination for first-grade life certificates to teach in the public schools will be held at the Court House in Fayetteville on the

Second Thursday in July, 1899.

The examination will be on the following subjects: English Grammar, English Literature, History, Geography, Physical Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Physics, Physiology and Hygiene, Elementary Botany, Philosophy and History of Education, Civil Government and School Law.

Further information furnished on request.

H. S. AVERITT,
County Supervisor.

The Trustees

Of "The Fayetteville Graded and Normal School for Whites," will meet on Monday, July 10th, next, to elect Teachers and make other arrangements for opening the next session.

June 22—1twltd.

For Sale.

Fifty acres of land, including both cleared and well-timbered, in Black River Township, for sale. Apply to THE C. O. D CLOTHING STORE, Fayetteville.

Hides, Tallow, Beeswax. Bones, Rubber, Copper, Brass and Rags.

Much Money For You. Hides, Tallow, Beeswax, Bones, Rubber, Copper, Rags, Brass, etc., bought by W. A. CRAWFORD. It will pay you to investigate this matter. Gillespie street, Fayetteville, N. C.

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned, having qualified as Administrator of the estate of W. Douglas Smith, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them on or before the 17th of June, 1900. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

J. W. PURDIE, Adm'r of W. Doug. Smith.

June 17, 1899.-oaw6t

PEACE INSTITUTE,
RALEIGH, N. C.

One of the best female schools in the South, and the cheapest for advantages given. Send for catalogue.

JAS. DINWIDDIE, M. A.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Widest patronage and fullest equipment in its history. Faculty, 38; Students, 495; 3 Academic Courses; 3 Elective Courses; 3 Professional Schools, in Law, Medicine and Pharmacy. New Buildings, Water Works, Splendid Libraries, Laboratories, etc.

Advanced Classes open to women. Tuition, $60 a year; Board, $8 a month. Ample opportunity for self help. Scholarships and Loans for the needy. Free tuition for teachers. Summer School for Teachers, 24 Instructors, 147 Students. Total enrollment 644.

For catalogue address
PRESIDENT ALDERMAN,
Chapel Hill, N. C.

Summer 1899.

Horne's Celebrated Soda Fountain in full blast!

Ice-Cream Soda,
Limades,
Sherbets,
Phosphates,
Milk Shakes,
Root Beer,
Ginger Ale,
Plain Soda with choice syrups.

CALL EARLY and OFTEN.

To the Colored Teachers of Cumberland and Adjoining Counties:

There will be an institute for colored teachers held at Fayetteville, N. C.,

July 10-20, 1899.

This institute will be under the supervision of the State Board of Education, and will be an opportunity seldom offered the teachers of this section of North Carolina. Steps have been taken to increase the efficiency of the Public Schools, and, to this end, only progressive teachers will be appointed to teach these schools—teachers who have put themselves to some trouble to more thoroughly equip themselves by attending teacher's associations, summer schools or teachers' institutes. This institute not only has the endorsement of the county supervisors, but of the State superintendent of public instruction as well. Therefore all of the colored teachers of the county are urged and expected to be present at all of the sessions of the institute. Lectures will be given daily on the latest and best approved methods of teaching the different branches required by law to be taught in the public schools of the State. Tuition *free*. The instructors comprise some of the best known educators in the State.

E. E. SMITH, Sup't.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 2, 1899.

This teachers' institute is a special opportunity given to colored teachers by Dr. Currie, general agent of the Peabody Fund. Colored teachers must, therefore, show their appreciation by making special effort and sacrifice, if need be, to attend these meetings. The way for our colored teachers to have more done for them in the future is to use well what they now have

If I can show results from these institutes this year it is only a beginning of better things for colored teachers; if no results can be shown this will be the last of the fund thus spent.

Thus the colored teachers have it in their power to do something for themselves as teachers.

C. H. MEBANE,
State Sup't Pub. Instruction.

Commissioner's Sale of Land.

By virtue of an order made the 15th day of June, 1899, by the Clerk of the Superior Court in a proceeding entitled H. E. Smith, Administrator of Mary A. Evans versus Dixon McLeran and wife and others, I will expose to sale to the highest bidder for cash, at the Market House in the City of Fayetteville, N. C., on the 15th of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock M., the following tract of land, to-wit:

The farm known as the Mary Ann Evans farm, containing about 60 acres, adjoining the lands of Henry Downing, Jordan Bullard and Mrs. Blackman, on the East-side of the river, about 3½ miles from the Market House.

This is a valuable tract of land, well and conveniently located.

H. E. SMITH,
Commissioner.

N. W. RAY, H. L. COOK, } Attorneys.

June 15, 1899.

New Atlantic Hotel,

Opposite A. C. L. Passenger Depot,

Every Modern Convenience.

First-Class Throughout.

Hot and Cold Baths Free to Guests.

TERMS MODERATE.

E. L. CLARK, Proprietor.

IN TROUBLE.

One reason why some folks have so much trouble is because they don't use the best flour. They think they do, but they are honestly mistaken. Even a poor cook bakes good bread, biscuits, pies and cakes with PERFECTION Flour because it is the best made—not only the BEST, but the CHEAPEST.

TRIUMPH is next grade to PERFECTION, is made by the same mills, (W. Trow Co.), and hundreds of our customers use it with the highest satisfaction. Sells for less. Both these brands are without a peer on all the market. They are always the same—always reliable. Buy your other goods elsewhere, if you must; but, if you want satisfaction every-time, get your flour here.

Q. K. NIMOCKS,
Wholesale and Retail Grocer,
10 Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

FAYETTEVILLE STEAM LAUNDRY.

We are at the same place turning out work that looks like new. We want everybody to give us a trial, and, if not satisfactory, it will cost you nothing. We give special attention to Shirts, Collars and Cuffs. If the neck-bands are worn we will reband them for you.

WANTED.

An agent in every town, school and village. Good commission guaranteed. Also smart boy to collect and deliver bundles.

Ledbetter Bros.

See My Samples Of New Goods

now on hand.

H. H. CARTLAND,

The Up-To-Date Greensboro Tailor.

A pretty, new and nobby line of Goods for Suitings, Pants and Vests are always on hand, and his prices are reasonable at all times.

The Monarch of Strength is

(ABSOLUTELY PURE.)

LION COFFEE.

Its strength comes from its purity. It is all pure coffee, freshly roasted, and is sold only in one-pound sealed packages. Each package will make 40 cups. The package is sealed at the Mills so that the aroma is never weakened. It has a delicious flavor. Incomparable strength. It is a luxury within the reach of all.

Premium List in every package.
Cut out your Lion's Head and get valuable premiums free.

If your Grocer does not have Lion Coffee in his store, send us his name and address that we may place it on sale there. Do not accept any substitute.

WOOLSON SPICE CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Mid-Summer Dull Months Eliminated from the Calendar.

Enterprising Hustling Does It.

This store will know no dull season. Manufacturers and jobbers are unloading everything in dry goods that pertains to summer without regard to prices. We are in a position to handle and are looking out for some of their most tempting plums for our friends and customers, knowing that the one thing which wins and holds trade is giving bargains and knowing that the people are as anxious for bargains in June, July and August as the other nine months of the year. We expect to put forth every effort to make this one grand bargain season at our store. We can't name prices on dry goods in this ad., for the goods that we would name prices on this week would be sold and replaced by others next week. Every day will bring something new and attractive—seasonable goods, and the prices will astonish you.

Remember that we are selling Time and Tide Bleached Shirting, 1 yard wide, at 5 cents a yard; Barker Mills Bleached Shirting, 1 yard wide, at 5¼ cents a yard; Sea Island yard-wide Shirting at 3¼ cents a yard; the very best Sea Island at 5 cents a yard; A-A-H heavy yard-wide Homespun at 4¼ cents a yard; standard calicoes, summer styles, at 3¼ cents a yard; Heavy Cottonades for men's pants at 7½ cents a yard; the very best 8 ounce Cottonades at 10 cents a yard; Boys' Summer Pants, 25 and 35 cents a pair; Men's Pants at 50c. to $1 89 a pair.

Crockery Department.

If you haven't already learned that we are headquarters for crockery and chinaware, glassware, tinware, agate ware and all household supplies, the sooner you do so the better for your purse. ☞Mason's improved Fruit Jars, quarts at 60 cents per dozen; half gallons at 75 cents a dozen. Large Jelly Tumblers at 25 cents a dozen.

We have just received for our 5 cent counter, large glass butter dishes with covers, large glass sugar bowls with covers, all size tin milk and pudding pans, the largest tin wash basin, half-gallon covered tin buckets, all sizes jelly cake pans, heavy hotel goblets, 2 heavy tumblers for 5 cents, and hundreds of other values, all for a nickle.

We are selling from our 10 cent counter half-gallon glass pitchers, 14-quart tin dish pans, all sizes tin coffee pots, 10 quart tin milk buckets, large size Japanned waiters, rubber dressing combs that bring 15 and 20c. elsewhere.

On our 25 cent counter you can buy any size agate tea or coffee pot, 10 and 14 quart agate dish pans, 4-quart covered agate saucepan, 4-quart agate preserving kettle, large dinner dishes, decorated or plain, berry sets, 7 pieces.

The above articles are mentioned to give you an idea of the values carried on these counters. There are a thousand other articles that are just as great bargains as the ones mentioned, and we are constantly adding something new to this department. ☞Our Cobalt Blue and Persian Gilt China is the talk of the town. The very best goods and the very newest shapes and decorating. We sell it anyway you want it—dinner or tea sets, or by the piece.

Decorated Toilet Sets, 10 and 12 pieces to set, at $2.75 to $8.40 a set. Matting $5.00 to $10.00 a roll. Floor Oil Cloth at 25 to 40 cents a yard. Hammocks 89 cents to $1.50 each. Buggie Lap Robes 25 cents to $1.00 each.

Shoes.

We have the greatest line of shoes for men, women and children ever shown in Fayetteville. Will give you more style and service than you ever had for same money. Men's shoes $1.00 a pair and up. Ladies' shoes 69c. a pair and up. Ladies' low shoes 50 cents a pair and up. Children's shoes 20 cents a pair and up.

☞When you come to Fayetteville always come to headquarters.

M. F. CRAWFORD & CO.,
(At the Holt Store),
50 Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

SHURLBERTS.

Shears for Trimming Tobacco in the Field and Trimming Trees and Hedges.

For sale by

WALTER WATSON,

AGENT FOR

Deering Mowing and Harvesting Machinery,
Also Eclipse Engines and Saw Mill Outfits.

Address WALTER WATSON, Fayetteville, N. C.

"OLD TIME MOLASSES."

We have just received a large lot of Molasses, such as we have not had for years. SEE IT BEFORE YOU BUY.

Our Michigan Flours

are still in the lead. If you have not tried a sack of "PURITAN," you do not know what you are missing. It is better than many brands on this market that costs more money.

We handle many of the leading brands of FERTILIZERS including Acid Phosphate and Kainit.

Our stock of Hardware is complete.

A. E. RANKIN CO.

Pemberton's Book and Music House,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines,

Bicycle and Bicycle Sundries sold on *easy terms*.
School Books and School Supplies.
Singing Books, Bibles and Sunday-school Literature.
Pictures, Easels—Picture Frames made to order.

WALL PAPER,

Fancy Goods and Toys for the Children

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.
Our Stock is large and very complete.
Prices Low.

SEND US ONE DOLLAR

Cut this ad. out and send to us with $1.00, and we will send you this NEW IMPROVED ACME QUEEN PARLOR ORGAN, by freight C. O. D., subject to examination. You can examine it at your nearest freight depot, and if you find it exactly as represented, equal to organs that retail at $75.00 to $100.00, the greatest value you ever saw and far better than organs advertised by others at more money, pay the freight agent our special 90 days' offer price, $31.75, less the $1.00, or $30.75, and freight charges.

$31.75 IS OUR SPECIAL 90 DAYS' PRICE Less than one-half the price charged by others. Such an offer was never made before.

THE ACME QUEEN is one of the most DURABLE AND SWEETEST TONED instruments ever made. From the illustration shown, which is engraved direct from a photograph, you can form some idea of its beautiful appearance. Made from solid quarter sawed oak, antique finish, handsomely decorated and ornamented, latest 1899 styles. THE ACME QUEEN is 6 feet 3 inches high, 48 inches long, 25 inches wide and weighs 350 pounds. Contains 5 octaves, 11 stops, as follows: Bourdon, Principal, Baritone, Melodia, Celeste, Cremona, Bass Coupler, Treble Coupler, Diapason Forte and Vox Humana; 5 Octave Couplers, 1 Tone Swell, 1 Grand Organ Swell, 4 Sets Orchestral Tone Resonatory Pipe Quality Reeds, 1 Set of 37 Pure Sweet Melodic Reeds, 1 Set of 37 Charmingly Brilliant Celeste Reeds, 1 Set of 54 Rich Roller Smooth Diapason Reeds, 1 Set of 54 Pleading Soft Melodious Principal Reeds. THE ACME QUEEN action consist of the celebrated Jewell Reeds, which are only used in the highest grade instruments; fitted with Ramsed Couplers and Vox Humana, also best Dolge felts, leathers, etc., bellows of the best rubber cloth, 2-ply bellows stock and finest leather in valves. THE ACME QUEEN is furnished with a 10x14 beveled plate French mirror, nickel plated pedal frames, and every modern improvement. We furnish free a handsome organ stool and the best organ instructor book published.

GUARANTEED 25 YEARS. With every ACME QUEEN ORGAN we issue a written binding 25-year guarantee, by the terms and conditions of which if any part gives out we repair it free of charge. Try it one month and we will refund your money if you are not perfectly satisfied. 500 of these organs will be sold at $31.75.

ORDER AT ONCE. DON'T DELAY.

OUR RELIABILITY IS ESTABLISHED If you have not dealt with us ask your neighbor about us, write the publisher of this paper or Metropolitan National Bank, or Corn Exchange Nat. Bank, Chicago; or German Exchange Bank, New York; or any railroad or express company in Chicago. We have a capital of over $700,000.00, occupy entire one of the largest business blocks in Chicago, and employ nearly 2,000 people in our own building. WE SELL ORGANS AT $25.00 and up; PIANOS, $115.00 and up; also everything in musical instruments at lowest wholesale prices. Write for free special organ, piano and musical instrument catalogue. Address,

(Sears, Roebuck & Co. say they are fully reliable.—Editor.)

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. (Inc.), Fulton, Desplaines and Wayman Sts., CHICAGO, ILL.

Prevention
better than cure. Tutt's Liver Pills will not only cure, but if taken in time will prevent
Sick Headache,
dyspepsia, biliousness, malaria, constipation, jaundice, torpid liver and kindred diseases.
TUTT'S Liver PILLS
ABSOLUTELY CURE.

Fayetteville Presbytery.

Fayetteville Presbytery met in called session in this city June 16th to transfer Candidate for the Ministry, D. P. McGeachy, to Wilmington Presbytery and to make an order for the installation of Rev. R. W. Hines as Pastor of Dunn church.

The First Cotton Bloom.

Mr. Oliver Evans brought a cotton bloom to town Friday morning from his farm on the east side of the Cape Fear river. He says his whole patch is covered with similar ones. This cotton was planted the latter part of March. So far as we can learn this is the earliest bloom in the State.

Early Mail.

Post Master Gaster has secured us an early mail service, whereby a Fayetteville pouch from the S. A. L. is brought here on the freight from Sanford, arriving here at 9 o'clock.

By this mail we receive the Raleigh dailies. This is the earliest hour that the daily newspapers have ever come into Fayetteville.

Good For Fayetteville Boys.

Masters Bernard and James Tomlison returned home yesterday from St. Mary's College, Belmont, N. C., who, with their pastor, the Rev. F. O'Brien, succeeded in bringing home 25 distinctions and 13 premiums. Fayetteville was well represented there also, as her boys led a school of over 100 pupils in conduct, punctuality and study.

Witnessed the Marriage of Two Granddaughters in One Day.

Ex-Sheriff H. McNeill witnessed the marriage of two grand-daughters last Wednesday, one at Red Springs, Miss Flora McNeill McKinnon, the other in Fayetteville, Miss Nan McNeill, says the Lumber Bridge news. Just a week before he had celebrated the 91st anniversary of his birth. Grand old man.

An Early Death.

Little Mary E. Walton, the youngest of the four children of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Walton, of Morganton, died last Thursday at 7:30 o'clock, age one year. Mrs. Walton and children have been here some time on a visit to Mrs. Walton's mother, Mrs. A. Moore, on Haymount, where just one week ago the youngest child was taken sick and continued to grow worse each day. Mr. Walton arrived here Sunday and has been with the little one night and day since, but a little child is probably needed in Heaven, so all earthly efforts were of no avail.

Death of Mrs. M. J. Graham.

It is with sorrow that we record the death of one of Fayetteville's best women, Mrs. M. J. Graham, who died Wednesday afternoon at 3:40 o'clock at her residence on Haymount, in the 58th year of her age.

The deceased, who was the daughter of the late Gatling Davis, of this city, leaves a husband and five children who are: Mrs. W. G. Thornton, Misses Fannie, Loula, Nellie and Mr. Jas. E. Graham. She has been a member of the Baptist Church for 41 years and a member of the Sunday School for 51 years, and was one of its most consecrated and Christian members, always taking an active part in church affairs.

The funeral took place Thursday afternoon at 6 o'clock from the First Baptist Church.

The following were the pall-bearers: Messrs. W. W. Cole, J. B. Smith, J. M. Lamb, M. F. Crawford, B. G. Hollingsworth, Charles Kennedy.

Meeting of Directors of Chamber of Commerce.

The Directors of the Chamber of Commerce met at the office of the Secetary Thursday afternoon. The committee on the Military School reported that they were in correspondence with a dozen or more educators and that they had reasonable hopes of securing a first-class head master for the school.

The attention of the directors was called to the importance of having a more liberal long distance telephone service than the town now enjoys. The matter was discussed, and a committee, consisting of F. R. Rose, H. C. Bash and E. H. Williamson, was appointed to look into the matter and report to a subsequent meeting.

Attention was called by Mr. Bash to the fact that a capitalist in another town was willing to unite with our people here in establishing an additional Bank in Fayetteville. On motion the Secretary was directed to correspond with him and ascertain his views more fully and to further interest him in the enterprise.

After informal discussion of other matters of interest to the prosperity of Fayetteville the meeting adjourned.

Last fall I sprained my left hip while handling some heavy boxes. The doctor I called on said at first it was a slight strain and would soon be well, but it grew worse and the doctor then said I had rheumatism. It continued to grow worse and I could hardly get around to work. I went to a drug store and the druggist recommended me to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm. I tried it and one-half of a 50 cent bottle cured me entirely. I now recommend it to all my friends.—F. A. BABCOCK, Erie, Pa. It is for sale by B. E. Sedberry & Sons, Druggists.

There is a time for all things. The time to take DeWitt's Little Early Risers is when you are suffering from constipation, biliousness, sick headache, indigestion or other stomach or liver troubles.
King Bros.

Marriage of Mr. Hervey Evans and Miss McNair.

Mr. E. H. Evans and Miss Mattie McNair were married Wednesday night at 8 o'clock, at the bride's home, Laurel Hill, N. C., the ceremony being performed by Rev. A. N. Furgerson, pastor of Laurel Hill Presbyterian Church. The bride entered the parlor with her sister, Miss Mary McNair, and the groom with his brother, Mr. Bailey Evans. She wore white silk, with orange blossoms, and veil. The charming bride is a daughter of Mr. J. F. McNair, a prominent merchant of Laurel Hill. She is very talented, accomplished and popular. The groom is one of Cumberland's most substantial young citizens, a farmer of the best class, with hosts of friends in Fayetteville and throughout the county.

After the marriage a delightful reception was given, and the neighbors for miles around assembled in honor of the happy couple.

Mr. Bailey Evans, Miss Jeane Evans, Mr. John Elliott, and Mr. A. J. Cook, went from here out with the groom.

The bridal party came in this morning on the train from Bennettsville, and went down to Mr. Evans' home at Sherwood.

Railroads on Their Way.

Mr. Brown, President of the Fayetteville and Albemarle Railroad, was in the city last Thursday. Six miles of this road has already been completed from Southern Pines, and Mr. Brown tells us that he is certain that the road will reach Fayetteville. There is no doubt that Mr. Brown will have little trouble in placing the bonds, in fact, he has already placed a good lump of them, as it is a most attractive investment.

Mr. Brown has issued a handsome booklet showing the advantages of the route of the road, with views of Fayetteville's numerous cotton mills and other manufacturing enterprises.

The Aberdeen and Rockfish Railroad is now running a regular schedule, commencing June 12th as follows:

NO. 8 EAST BOUND.

Leave	Aberdeen	9 30 A. M.
"	Leavitts	9 45 "
"	Junction	10 00 "
"	Endon	10 25 "
Arrive	Juniper	10 35 "
Leave	Juniper	10 50 "
"	Endon	11 00 "
"	Junction	11 25 "
"	Montrose	11 45 "
"	Timberland	12 10 P. M.
Arrive	Raeford	12 25 "

NO. 9 WEST BOUND.

Leave	Raeford	4 00 P. M.
"	Timberland	4 25 "
"	Montrose	4 50 "
"	Junction	5 00 "
"	Leavitts	5 10 "
Arrive	Aberdeen	5 25 "

JOHN BLUE,
President.
C. N. BLUE,
Gen'l Supt.

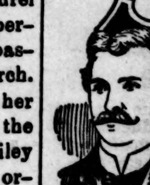
The Pride of Americans.

Philadelphia Manufacturer.

Up to the close of August, 1898, there were 182 mills in the State of North Carolina alone, these running 1,018,303 spindles and 23,351 looms. In 1890 the State had 344,606 spindles, or only about a third of the number it possessed on September 1 last year. During the few months that elapsed since that date progress has been continuous and rapid. Propositions for new mills are being announced weekly and construction is proceeding steadily. Older plants are being enlarged and it is almost impossible to follow the marvelous development of this industry in North Carolina. The city of Charlotte which had only one cotton mill in 1888, now has twelve, while at Concord, where there are seven spinning mills, another will be erected during the coming summer. The greatest variety of products is being turned out, including not merely yarns and plain cloths, but towelings, hosiery and knit goods, while something is also being done in silk, wool and carpets. In South Carolina there is nearly as much activity as in the "Old North State," and Georgia and Alabama have placed their cotton manufacturing industries on firm foundations also. Most of the mills are making large profits, paying from 35 per cent. down to 8 per cent., and naturally very little of the stock is on the market at any price. New investors, therefore, in order to get into the business, must build new mills. Although a good deal has been heard about Northern capital going South, and it is welcomed, of course, it is stated that over 85 per cent. of the money invested in the two Carolinas in cotton mills is owned by residents of those States. For this reason there is the sign of greater health about the industry. Much of the capital which has been accumulated in the industry stays in the industry. There are no undignified schemes afloat to bring in foreign money. The mills are owned by those who operate them, or who live near them and know their value, and who have their prosperity most closely at heart. There is nothing that we can call to mind which should fill Americans more full of hope for the economic future of the country than this natural manifestation of industrial strength in the Southern States. It is a development which all Americans, North as well as South, may view with the liveliest feeling of pride and satisfaction.

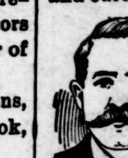
SUMMER CATARRH

Catarrh of the bowels, because it is most prevalent in the summer months, is called summer catarrh.

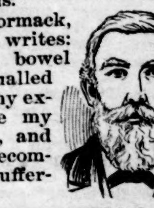


It surprises many that bowel trouble is catarrhal. Dr. Hartman's books make this plain. Write to the Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, O., for them. They tell all about catarrh and how Pe-ru-na cures it wherever located.

"I had chronic diarrhœa for fifteen years," writes Mr. T. E. Miller, Grand Prairie, Tex. "I tried many medicines and doctors in vain. At last Pe-ru-na was recommended, and it relieved and cured me at once."



Mr. John Harting, 633 Main St., Cincinnati, O., writes: "My wife and myself took your Pe-ru-na for chronic diarrhœa and it cured us. No doctor or medicine we tried before helped us."



Mr. Edward Wormack, Ledbetter, Tex., writes: "Pe-ru-na for bowel troubles is unequalled by anything in my experience. I owe my life to Pe-ru-na, and shall always recommend it to those suffering as I was."

Mr. John Edgarton, 1020 Third Ave., Altoona, Pa., says: "I suffered from dysentery for three years I took Pe-ru-na and am now well."

Richard P. Bland Dead.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Lebanon, Mo., June 15.—Richard P. Bland, the great silver Democrat, died at 4 o'clock this morning. He was unconscious for thirty two hours before the end. He passed peacefully away like he was falling asleep.

Our Enormous Loss In the Philippines—Otis Defending Manila.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Washington, June 15.—An official of the administration speaking today of the Philippines said: "Otis, with twenty-two thousand men, in February drove the rebels many miles into the interior, and finally returned to Manila on June tenth, with forces depleted and army disheartened. He is now defending Manila with the help of the navy. The total casualties have been 1,416 and upward, three thousand disabled by disease, and about five hundred died of disease. The cost of the campaign is a million a day, making one hundred and twenty millions for the one hundred and twenty days.

Trouble for Missionaries in China.

By cable to the Observer.

Shanghai, June 16.—A Foo Chow dispatch says that serious anti-foreign troubles have occurred in the Province of Ngan-Hwii. The church mission house was burned, but the missionaries escaped to Foo-Chow.

A Fearful Explosion—More Than a Hundred Lives Lost.

By cable to the Observer.

Halifax, N. S., June 16.—A terrible explosion occurred this morning at the coal mines on Caledoni Island, Cape Breton. A fire damp is presumed to have caused the disaster. The loss of life is heavy and many more are still missing. One hundred and sixty men were working in the pits when explosion occurred. It is feared that all who were down in the pit were lost. Twenty bodies have been recovered. Many have volunteered to help in the rescue, but the gas fumes prevent much progress. The wives, mothers and children crowded to the mouth of the pit and are in the greatest excitement.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

The Republican Trusts.

Atlanta Constitution.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, which may be described as "Hanna's own," with all that the term implies, refers proudly to the republican record in opposition to trusts. This record, as our readers know, is mainly composed of wind, for the very men who cause the declarations against trusts to be made by republican conventions are financially interested in trusts. Mr. Hanna, who took so much interest in the recent nomination in Ohio, is a chief factor in one of the largest of the four or five hundred trusts that have been formed under the auspices of the present republican administration.

With savage irony, The Globe-Democrat refers to the second administration of Cleveland as a democratic one. Mr. Cleveland was and is just as much a democrat as the editor of The Globe-Democrat. He was in favor of every republican financial scheme, and showed his warm side by appointing as his attorney general a lawyer who was notoriously the legal representative of trusts. We are not indulging in any criticism of Mr. Cleveland. He has had his day, and it is not to be denied that he did a great work in opening the eyes of the democratic voters of the country to the necessity of taking their party organization out of the hands of eastern men who were democrats in name, but republicans in sympathies and associations. Without intending to do it, Mr. Cleveland wrought a great reform in the democratic party, and restored to it a harmony which had long been lacking.

In Ohio the other day, the republican convention commended the legislature "for passing the stringent law now on our statute books prohibiting the organization of trusts," denounced such combination as "inimical to the interests of the people," and demanded the "rigid enforcement of the law." But it is worthy of note that Mr. Monnett, the only republican official in Ohio who has seriously opposed the trusts, or endeavored to see the law carried out, was turned down when he applied to the convention to be renominated. As attorney general he had made himself too conspicuous in opposition to suit the party leaders who are themselves interested in trusts.

In fine, Mr. Monnett, the republican attorney general, had taken the law seriously and had made himself obnoxious in consequence. He pursued the Standard oil trust as if he meant business, and the party leaders concluded that the republican joke had been carried too far. Mr. Monnett lacked the necessary humor to make him an acceptable republican attorney general, and so, when he applied for a renomination on the score of zealous and faithful services, Mr. Hanna and the rest smiled and said no; they did not desire to be made uncomfortable by an official who has so little discretion as to imagine that their declaration against trusts is to be taken seriously.

Under such circumstances, and with the clear understanding that republican declarations against trusts are not to be followed by measures of opposition calculated to prevent the managers of trusts from contributing to the republican campaign fund, already in Ohio the republican leaders fear that Mr. Monnett has irritated the Standard oil trust. Hence the unanimity with which the attorney general was turned down.

Mr. Hanna has recently put on record his opinion of those who oppose trusts and combines. Referring to the recently elected Mayor of Toledo, who won his victory an an anti trust platform, Mr. Hanna says the result was brought about by "the riff-raff and the idle followers," and by "the liquor dealers and bums, along with the democrats." The mayor of Toledo received in round numbers 17,000 votes, while both his opponents together received only 7,391.

Dewey Sails From Singapore.

By cable to the Observer.

Singapore, June 16.—Admiral Dewey sailed at daylight this morning. He will make his next stop at Colombo, Ceylon.

A Pleasant Trip.

Rev. C. A. G. Thomas left on the 9:40 train last week for Minneapolis. He goes to attend the annual meeting of the National Council of the Junior Order United American Mechanics. He is State Representative for North Carolina. His friends in the order hope to see him come back National Chaplain.

News of Interest.

The President and Mrs. McKinley will leave Washington this afternoon for Holyoke, Mass., where they go to attend the commencement exercises of Mount Holyoke College, at South Hadly. Their neice, Miss Grace McKinley, will graduate from that institution this year.

A dispatch from Manila last night says: Many people still refuse to credit the story of the assassination of General Luna, by the guard at Aguinaldo's headquarters, though the reports to that effect are most circumstantial and from good sources. Rumors of assassinations and disasters from the rebel are so frequently printed in the local papers that they have come to be regarded with indifference. The latest is that the governor of Cebu has been killed by natives because of his friendship with America.

A dispatch from Asheville says: The grand jury in the Federal Court here today returned a true bill against W. J. Cocks, State Senator from Buncombe, charging him with embezzlement and misappropriation of funds of the National Bank of Asheville, while cashier of that institution. The amount alleged to have been abstracted is about $18,000. Cocks was arrested in Asheville at four o'clock this morning, and gave bond in the sum of $15,000.

Would Not Suffer So Again for Fifty Times Its Price.

I awoke last night with severe pains in my stomach. I never felt so badly in all my life. When I came down to work this morning I felt so weak I could hardly work. I went to Miller & McCurdy's drug store and they recommended Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. It worked like magic and one dose fixed me alright. It cetainly is the finest thing I ever used for stomach trouble. I shall not be without it in my home hereafter, for I should not care to endure the sufferings of last night again for fifty times its price.—G. H. WILSON, Liveryman, Burgettstown, Washington Co., Pa. This remedy is for sale by B. E. Sedberry & Sons, Druggists.

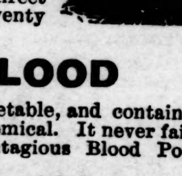
Rheumacide is a thorough, permanent constitutional cure for rheumatism. The acids in the blood which cause the disease are thoroughly eradicated. Is also the best blood purifier, laxative and tonic.

S. S. S. GOES TO THE BOTTOM.

Promptly Reaches the Seat of all Blood Diseases and Cures the Worst Cases.

In every test made S. S. S. easily demonstrates its superiority over other blood remedies. It matters not how obstinate the case, nor what other treatment or remedies have failed, S. S. S. always promptly reaches and cures any disease where the blood is in any way involved.

Everyone who has had experience with blood diseases knows that there are no ailments or troubles so obstinate and difficult to cure. Very few remedies claim to cure such real, deep-seated blood diseases as S. S. S. cures, and none can offer such incontrovertible evidence of merit. S. S. S. is not merely a tonic—it is a cure! It goes down to the very seat of all blood diseases, and gets at the foundation of the very worst cases, and routs the poison from the system. It does not, like other remedies, dry up the poison and hide it from view temporarily, only to break forth again more violently than ever; S. S. S. forces out every trace of taint, and rids the system of it forever.



Mrs. T. W. Lee, Montgomery, Ala., writes: "Some years ago I was inoculated with poison by a nurse who infected my babe with blood taint. I was covered with sores and ulcers from head to foot, and in my great extremity I prayed to die. Several prominent physicians treated me, but all to no purpose. The mercury and potash which they gave me seemed to add fuel to the awful flame which was devouring me. I was advised by friends who had seen wonderful cures made by it, to try Swift's Specific. I improved from the start, as the medicine seemed to go direct to the cause of the trouble and force the poison out. Twenty bottles cured me completely." Swift's Specific—

S. S. S. FOR THE BLOOD

—is the only remedy that is guaranteed purely vegetable, and contains no mercury, potash, arsenic, or any other mineral or chemical. It never fails to cure Cancer, Eczema, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Contagious Blood Poison, Tetter, Boils, Carbuncles, Sores, etc.

Valuable books mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.

ICE-CREAM FREEZERS.

Our motto has always been to sell THE BEST. Acting on that we have purchased this season a stock of Lightning Freezers, because we believe they are the best.

Try one and you will be delighted.

WATER COOLERS.

A Water Cooler will save you about one-half your ice and give you cool drinking water all day.

We Have Some Beauties.

FISHING TACKLE.

Possibly you did not catch a lot of fish last time because you did not have good tackle. Call on us if you are going any more and you can get the right kind.

BUCK'S **HUSKE** HARDWARE HOUSE.

An Asheville Lady Drowned.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Knoxville, June 16th.—While Mrs. Enoch Rector, of Asheville, N. C., was being rowed across the French Broad River to her extensive garden, the boat was struck by a whirlwind and Mrs. Rector and the boatman, negro, were drowned.

Barrow Gets Fourteen Years.

By telegraph to the Observer.

New York, June 16th.—The jury found Barrow, the kidnapper of Marion Clark, gulilty. Judge Fursman sentenced him to the limit the law allows, fourteen years and ten months in prison.

Mrs. Barrow will be tried next.

Carrie Jones, who turned State's evidence in the kidnapping case, was sentenced to four years. Mrs. Barrow will probably plead guilty.

The judge refused a motion for a new trial for Barrow.

Stay with you whether you continue the nerve-killing tobacco habit. NO-TO-BAC removes the desire for tobacco, without nervous distress, expels nicotine, purifies the blood, restores lost manhood. Makes you strong in health, nerve and pocketbook. NO-TO-BAC from your own druggist, who will vouch for us. Take it with will, patiently, persistently. One box, $1, usually cures; 3 boxes, $2.50, guaranteed to cure, or we refund money. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, Montreal, New York.

STOP SMOKING!

98.

The above figures tell a remarkable story; they represent almost exactly the per centage of cures made by

RHEUMACIDE,

the wonderful new constitutional cure for RHEUMATISM. The other two per cent. were not curable, or failed to take medicine according to directions. Thousands have been cured. In view of the fact that many physicians think that rheumatism is incurable, and that most remedies fail, it must be true that RHEUMACIDE is the greatest medical discovery of the age. Particulars and testimonials of many well known people sent free to all applicants.

Manufactured by THE BOBBITT DRUG CO., Raleigh, N. C.

Sold by Druggists generally at $1 per bottle

NORTH CAROLINA, Cumberland County. } In the Superior Court.

Annie Surles vs. Wesley Surles—Service of summons by publication.

The defendant above named will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Cumberland County, North Carolina, the purpose of the action being to obtain a decree of divorce and dissolution of the bonds of matrimony existing between the plaintiff and defendant; and the said defendant will further take notice, that he is required to appear at the next term of the Superior court of said county, to be held at the Court House in the city of Fayetteville, on the 3rd Monday after the first Monday in September, 1899, and answer or demur to the complaint in said action, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

This 20th day of May, 1899.

A. A. McKETHAN,
Clerk of the Superior Court.
By C. G. CAIN, Deputy C. S. C.

H. L. Cook, Attorney.
may 20-oaw6t

NORTH CAROLINA, Cumberland County. } In the Superior Court.

Joseph A. Barnes, Administrator of Moley Ivey, deceased, vs. Fannie Davis and James Davis, Minnie Parker and Edward Parker, Gaston Barnes, John L. Barnes, Astor C. Barnes, Forrest H. Barnes, Milton Barnes, Junius Barnes, Gertrude Barnes, Narcissa Barnes and Jane Barnes, heirs-at-law of said Moley Ivey, deceased,—Notice:

The defendants above named will take notice, that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Cumberland county, the purpose of said action being to sell the real estate of the said Moley Ivey, deceased, to make assets; and the said defendants will further take notice, that they are hereby required to appear before the Clerk of the Superior Court of Cumberland county, at his office, on the 8th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock M., at the Court House in said county, and answer or demur to the petition of the plaintiff, or the relief therein demanded will be granted. This the 24th day of May, 1899.

A. A. McKETHAN,
Clerk of the Superior Court.

N. A. SINCLAIR, Attorney.

Foreclosure Sale.

By virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage from J. M. Goddard and wife, recorded in Book Y, No. 4, page 221, &c, of the records of Cumberland county, N. C., default having been made, the undersigned will offer for sale by public auction for cash, at the Court House door in the city of Fayetteville, on Monday, July 17th, 1899, at 12 o'clock M., the following lot of land situate in the city of Fayetteville, viz:

Beginning at a stake on the south margin of Hay street, Baker's corner, thence with Baker's line south 23, 30 west, 241 feet to a stake in said Baker's line; thence with T. C. Whitfield's line north 67, 30 west, 123 feet to a stake in Cook's line; thence with Cook's line north 23, 30 east, 54 feet to a stake in Steele's south line; thence with said line and the south line of the Lilly lot occupied by B. C. Gorham south 67, 30 east, 62 feet to a stake; thence with the east line of the Lilly lot north 20, 30 east, 188 feet to the south margin of Hay street, thence with Hay street south 66, 30 east, 70 feet to the beginning, containing 43-100 of an acre.

On this lot is a large 17-room house suitable for family or a boarding house. In the rear are large stables now used as a livery.

H. L. COOK,
Attorney for the Mortgagee.

June 15th, 1899.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.
Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

FAYETTEVILLE MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS.

Strictly First-Class Work.

Call at my yard or write for prices.
Respectfully,
E. L. REMSBURG,
Proprietor,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Fayetteville Insurance Agents.

THE ÆTNA
Is the Strongest American Fire Insurance Co.

Has been doing business continuously since 1819.
Her Reputation is the best to-day
Over Ten Million Dollars Assets.
Take out a policy on your property
B. R. HUSKE, Agent.

WE BOND
Administrators, Guardians, Trustees, Public Officials
and others at reasonable rates.
THE UNITED STATES FIDELITY and GUARANTY CO.,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Represented by NIMOCKS & COOK, General Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.

HOW'S YOUR HEALTH?

We are now issuing Special Health Policies in the Ætna Life. Something new and good. Cost only $10.00 a year. Pays $25.00 weekly benefit for loss of time. Ask for full information.

All other classes of insurance written at lowest rates.

NIMOCKS & COOK,
General Insurance Agents,
10 Hay street, Fayetteville, N. C.

Notice of Sale.

By virtue of authority vested in me in Sec. 3,190 R. S., I will offer for sale in the City of Fayetteville, N. C., on June 13, 1899, the following personal property forfeited to the United States under warrant of distraint:

From T. L. Rosser, 16 packages Corn Whisky.

E. C. DUNCAN,
Collector.
J. B. HOLLAND,
Dep'y Collector.

June 1, 1899.

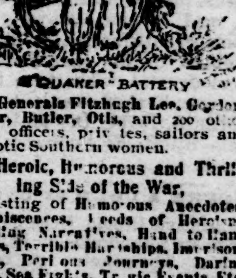
The above sale is postponed until Thursday, June 22.

J. B. HOLLAND,
Dep'y Collector.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure
Digests what you eat.

It artificially digests the food and aids Nature in strengthening and reconstructing the exhausted digestive organs. It is the latest discovered digestant and tonic. No other preparation can approach it in efficiency. It instantly relieves and permanently cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Sick Headache, Gastralgia, Cramps, and all other results of imperfect digestion.
Prepared by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago.
KING BROS.

CAMP FIRES OF THE CONFEDERACY.



By Generals Fitzhugh Lee, Gordon, Rosser, Butler, Otis, and 200 other brave officers, privates, sailors and patriotic Southern women.

The Heroic, Humorous and Thrilling Side of the War,

Consisting of Humorous Anecdotes, Reminiscences, Deeds of Heroism, Thrilling Narratives, Hand to Hand Fights, Terrible Hardships, Imprisonments, Perilous Journeys, Daring Raids, Sea Fights, Tragic Events, Etc.

600 Pages—Over 200 Illustrations.

AGENTS WANTED everywhere. Good pay. Send for beautiful descriptive circulars in colors, and terms. Address Courier-Journal Job Printing Company, Louisville, Ky.

One Minute Cough Cure, cures.
That is what it was made for.

SEND ONE DOLLAR CUT THIS AD OUT and send to us, and if you live within 700 miles of Chicago, we will send you this TOP BUGGY BY FREIGHT C. O. D. SUBJECT TO EXAMINATION, you can examine it at your freight depot and if found PERFECTLY SATISFACTORY, EXACTLY AS REPRESENTED, EQUAL TO BUGGIES THAT RETAIL AT $60.00 to $75.00 and THE GRANDEST BARGAIN YOU EVER SAW, pay the freight agent OUR SPECIAL PRICE $38.90, and freight charges, less the $1.00 sent with order.

WE MAKE THIS TOP BUGGY IN OUR OWN FACTORY IN CHICAGO, from better material than most makers put in $75.00 buggies. Latest Style For 1899. Body, 24x54 from the Best Seasoned Wood. Gear, Best That Money Can Build. End Springs, as illustrated, or Brewster Side Bar. Wheels, High Grade Screwed Rim Sarven's Patent. Top, 24 ounce, Daily Rubber Heavily Lined, full side and back curtains. Painting, Guaranteed equal to any $150.00 buggy work, Body black, Gear dark green or Red. Upholstering, heavy green French body cloth or Evan's Leather. $38.90 IS OUR SPECIAL PRICE for top buggy complete, wide or narrow track, full length side and back curtains, storm apron, carpet, wrench, anti-rattlers and shafts. GUARANTEED TWO YEARS will last a lifetime. For Buggies at $15.95 and up, WRITE FOR FREE BUGGY CATALOGUE. YOU CAN MAKE $500.00 This Year Selling OUR $38.90 BUGGIES. ORDER ONE TO-DAY, YOU CAN SELL IT FOR $60.00. DON'T DELAY.

Address, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. (Inc.), CHICAGO, ILL.

Skin Diseases.

For the speedy and permanent cure of tetter, salt rheum and eczema, Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment is without an equal. It relieves the itching and smarting almost instantly and its continued use effects a permanent cure. It also cures itch, barber's itch, scald head, sore nipples, itching piles, chapped hands, chronic sore eyes and granulated lids.

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders for horses are the best tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. Price, 25 cents. Sold by

CITY LUMBER YARD.

EUGENE T. WATSON
Dealer in Rough and Finished
LUMBER,
Flooring, Ceiling, Weatherboards,
Door and Window-Casings, and all kinds of Mouldings, also Shingles, Laths, Lime and Hair.

The Rand-McNally Official Guide and Hand Book of the Railway and Steam Navigation Lines of the United States, Dominion of Canada, and Mexico.

Devoted especially to transportation lines in the territory of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, the lake region, including all lines governed by the time of the 90th meridian (Central Standard time), and west thereof, having also condensed and through time-tables to all other sections.

SUBSCRIPTION $3.00 PER YEAR. 25 CTS PER COPY.
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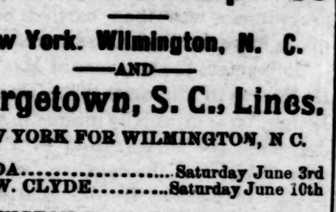

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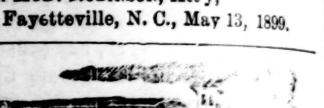
Having this day qualified as Administrator, C. T. A., of Robert Williams, all persons having claims against the estate of said Robert Williams are hereby notified to present them duly authenticated to the undersigned within one year from this date. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate settlement.

HENRY E. SMITH,
Adm'r, C. T. A.,
of Robert Williams,
P. O.: Idaho, N. C.

H. McD. ROBINSON, Att'y,
Fayetteville, N. C., May 13, 1899.



Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road
AND BRANCHES
AND A. C. L. RAILROAD COMPANY OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED June 12, 1899.	No 23, Daily.	No 35, Daily.	No. 103 D'ly ex. Sunday	No 41, Daily.	No 49, Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Leave Weldon	11 50	9 43			
Ar Rocky Mt.	12 55	10 36			
Leave Tarboro	12 21		6 00		
Lv Rocky Mt.	1 00	10 36	6 45	5 40	12 52
Leave Wilson	1 58	11 14	7 10	6 20	2 40
Leave Selma	2 55	11 57			
Lv Fayetteville	4 30	1 10			
Ar Florence	7 25	3 15			
	P. M.	A. M.			
Ar Goldsboro	......	......	7 50	......	......
Lv Goldsboro	......	......		7 01	3 21
Lv Magnolia	......	......		8 09	4 26
Ar Wilmington	......	......		9 40	5 50
			P. M.	A. M.	P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No 78 Daily.	No. 102, D'ly ex. Sunday.	No 32, Daily.	No 40 Daily.	No 48, Daily
	A. M.		P. M.		
Lv Florence	9 40		7 45		
Lv Fayetteville	12 20		9 45		
Leave Selma	1 50		10 54		
Arrive Wilson	2 55		11 31		
		A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
Lv Wilmington				7 00	9 45
Lv Magnolia				8 34	11 19
Lv Goldsboro		5 15		9 45	12 31
	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson	2 35	5 43	11 31	10 38	1 16
Ar Rocky Mt.	3 30	6 15	12 07	11 35	1 53
Ar Tarboro		7 04			
Leave Tarboro	12 31				
Lv Rocky Mt.	3 30		12 09		
Arrive Weldon	4 32		1 00		
	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	

†Daily except Monday. ‡Daily except Sunday.

Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, Atlantic and Yadkin Division Main Line—train leaves Wilmington, 9 00 a. m, arrives Fayetteville 12.15 p. m. Leaves Fayetteville 12.25 p. m, arrives Sanford 1.43 p. m. Returning leave Sanford 2.30 p. m, arrive Fayetteville 3.45 p. m. Leave Fayetteville 3.50 p. m, arrive Wilmingtom 6.50 p. m.

Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Bennettsville Branch—train leaves Bennettsville 8.15 a. m, Maxton 9 20 a. m, Red Springs 9.53 a m, Hope Mills 10.42 a. m, arrive Fayetteville 10.50. Returning leaves Fayetteville 4.40 p. m, Hope Mills 4.55 p. m, Red Springs 5.35 p. m, Maxton 6.15 p. m, arrives Bennettsville 7.15 p. m.

Connections at Fayetteville with train No. 78, at Maxton with the Carolina Central Railroad, at Red Springs with the Red Springs and Bowmore Railroad, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line and Southern Railway, at Gulf with the Durham and Charlotte Railroad.

Trains on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3:35 P M, Halifax 4:15 P M, arrives Scotland Neck at 5:08 P M, Greenville 6:57 P M, Kinston 7.55 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:50 A M., Greenville 8:52 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:18 A M, Weldon 11.33 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8:10 A. M., and 2:30 P. M., arrive Parmele 9:10 A. M., and 4:00 P. M., returning leave Parmele 9:35 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., arrive Washington 11:00 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, daily except Sunday at 5:30 P M, Sunday, 4:15 P M, arrives Plymouth 7:40 P M, 6:10 P M; Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7:50 A M, and Sunday 9:00 A M, arrives Tarboro 10:05 A M., 11:00 A M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 7:05 A M, arriving Smithfield 8 10 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 9:00 A. M; arrive Goldsboro 10:25 A M.

Trains on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 9.30 A M, 3 40 p. m, arrives Nashville 10 10 A. M, 4:03 P. M, Spring Hope 10:40 a. m, 4:25 P. M. Returning leaves Spring Hope 11.00 A M, 4:55 P. M, Nashville 11:22 A. M, 5:25 P. M, arrives Rocky Mount 11:45 A. M, 6:00 P. M, daily, except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 8:10 A M. and 4:15 P M. Returning leaves Clinton at 7:00 A M., and 10:25 A. M.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points north daily, all rail via Richmond.

H. M. EMMERSON, Gen'l Pass Agent,
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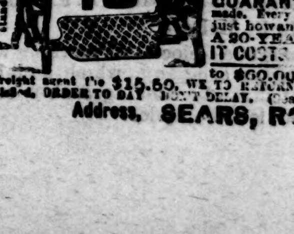

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